

Complete Catechism
OF
Christian Doctrine

BY
RODERICK A. McEACHEN

Priest of Columbus Diocese

Published by Ecclesiastical Authority

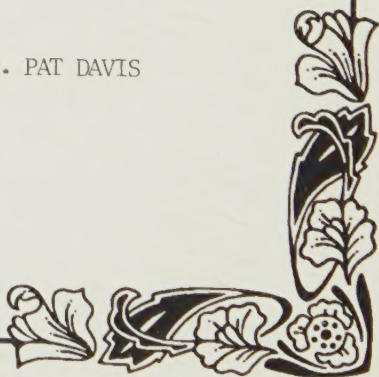


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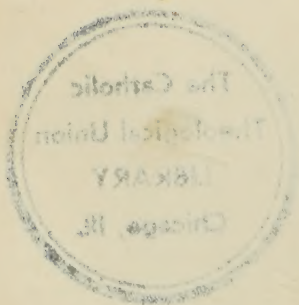
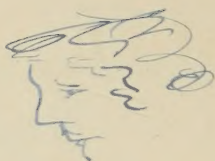
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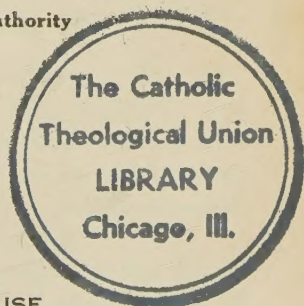
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OF
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Priest of Columbus Diocese

WITHDRAWN

Published by Ecclesiastical Authority



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PREFACE

There is perhaps no other known book that has been so "much written" as the Catechism. Yet, in spite of its diverse authorship, it has retained its identity to a marked degree; in almost every case it has kept the same form, the same headings, the same phrases, the same terminology, and the same definitions. Some authors, in their zeal, added word-definitions in hopes that the children might, in some degree, discover the sense of the unintelligible terms they were forced to memorize day by day.

Hitherto the Catechism has confined itself to a portrayal of moral and dogmatic truth; it has ignored apologetics; it has been silent on the calumnies that are spread broadcast against the Church; it has passed by unheeded the objections that are brought against the Faith. Hence it is that so many of our youth lose the Faith the first years after they leave school. They are confounded by sophistical arguments. They are troubled and abashed in face of gross calumnies. They could tell you that contrition must be "interior, supernatural, universal and sovereign" but they never heard of New Thought. They could name the nine choirs of angels but they never knew that Socialism has any bearing on religion.

To most boys and girls, the Catechism is a dry, distasteful, uninteresting, burdensome study.

Yet why should it be thus? The teachings of our holy Faith are naturally plain, and simple, and beautiful, and pleasing. The multitudes left their homes and followed our Divine Saviour for days far out into the wilderness to hear these selfsame truths. True indeed He spoke with the eloquence of simplicity and with the power of familiar phrases.

The Catechism Series, of which this volume is the fourth and last part, has been written on a new and original plan of its own. When it teaches a tenet of Faith, it also points out and

refutes the errors that oppose the doctrine; when it describes truth, it reveals the falsehood that surrounds it; it deals with particulars not generalities; it uses the language and idiom of present day usage; it aims at fitting out the minds and hearts of our people with such power of knowledge that they may go forth to struggle bravely and victoriously against the false theories that beset them on all sides.

The Catechism must come to its own—to a tender place in the hearts of our people. Until it has won its way to the affections of both young and old, until it has become a household book, our people will be poorly instructed in the Faith. Piety without knowledge turns to ignorant superstition. Faith without knowledge is a mere passing sentiment. A great prelate has recently declared that we should set aside the pulpit and take up the Catechism.

There is indeed no power that can confound the man who possesses a thorough and fundamental knowledge of his Faith. Such a one alone is trustworthy in time of trial; he alone can be counted on to suffer and sacrifice for his Faith; he alone is always proud of his Faith, whether he be in the midst of scoffers or admirers.

God grant that this volume may bring many to a better knowledge of the sublime truths which our holy Faith teaches. We are living in a day of intellectual conflict, when men have grown proud in their own conceits. Now more than ever perhaps, holy Church needs men of knowledge, men who can defend the Church from the onslaughts of unbelieving minds, men of dauntless courage and conviction who are prepared to stand before the world and glory in the Cross of Christ.

Feast of our Guardian Angels, 1911,
Barton, Ohio.

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PRAYERS.

THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.

In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

THE LORD'S PRAYER, or OUR FATHER.

Our Father, Who art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy name, Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us; and lead us not into temptation; but deliver us from evil. Amen.

THE ANGELICAL SALUTATION, or HAIL MARY.

Hail Mary, full of grace, the Lord is with thee. Blessed art thou amongst women, and blessed is the fruit of thy womb, Jesus. Holy Mary, Mother of God, pray for us sinners, now and at the hour of our death. Amen.

THE APOSTLES' CREED.

I believe in God, the Father Almighty, Creator of Heaven and earth; and in Jesus Christ, His only Son, our Lord; Who was conceived of the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, died and was buried; He descended into hell; the third day He arose again from the dead; He ascended into Heaven, sitteth at the right hand of God, the Father Almighty; from thence He shall come to judge the living and the dead. I believe in the Holy Ghost; the holy Catholic Church; the communion of saints; the forgiveness of sins; the resurrection of the body; and the life everlasting. Amen.

THE CONFITEOR.

I confess to Almighty God, to the blessed Mary ever Virgin, to blessed Michael the Archangel, to blessed John the Baptist, to the holy Apostles Peter and Paul, and to all the Saints, that I have sinned exceedingly in thought, word and deed; through my fault, through my fault, through my most grievous fault. Therefore, I beseech the blessed Mary ever Virgin, blessed Michael the Archangel, blessed John the Baptist, the holy Apostles Peter and Paul, and all the Saints, to pray to the Lord our God for me.

May the Almighty God have mercy on me, forgive me my sins, and bring me to life everlasting. Amen.

May the Almighty and Merciful Lord grant me pardon, absolution and remission of all my sins. Amen.

THE GLORIA PATRI.

Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost. As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end. Amen.

ACTS OF THE THREE DIVINE OR THEOLOGICAL VIRTUES.

1. An Act of Faith.

My God, I believe in Thee, and all Thou hast revealed to Holy Church, because Thou art infallible Truth. Thou art Truth Itself. I believe, without doubting, all that Thou hast made known. I believe in Thy One, Holy, Catholic, Apostolic Church as the one divine teacher whom Thou hast sent to teach us Thy heavenly truth and to guard us from error.

2. An Act of Hope.

My God, I hope in Thee for grace and for glory, because of Thy promise, Thy mercy and Thy power. I know that Thou wilt help me to gain eternal life: knowing Thy love and goodness toward me, I trust that Thou wilt watch over me as Thine own child and lead me to the endless joy of Heaven.

3. An Act of Charity or Love.

My God, because Thou art infinitely good I love Thee with all my heart; and for Thy sake I love my neighbor as myself. I love Thee with my whole heart, with my whole soul, and with my whole mind, for Thine Own Self, and I love my neighbor as myself for love of Thee; I forgive all who have injured me and ask pardon of all whom I have injured.

AN ACT OF CONTRITION.

O my God! I am very sorry that I have sinned against Thee because Thou art so good, and I will sin no more. In future I will avoid sin and all that may lead me to sin; I hate sin because I fear the loss of Heaven and dread the pains of Hell, but above all because it offends Thee, my loving God.

THE DIVINE PRAISES.

1. Blessed be God.
2. Blessed be His Holy Name.
3. Blessed be Jesus Christ, true God and true man.
4. Blessed be the Name of Jesus.
5. Blessed be His Most Sacred Heart.
6. Blessed be Jesus in the Most Holy Sacrament of the Altar.
7. Blessed be the great Mother of God, Mary most holy.
8. Blessed be her holy and Immaculate Conception.
9. Blessed be the Name of Mary, Virgin and Mother.
10. Blessed be God in His Angels and in His Saints.

BLESSING BEFORE MEALS.

Bless us, O Lord, and these Thy gifts which we are about to receive from Thy bounty, through Christ our Lord. Amen.

THANKSGIVING AFTER MEALS.

We return Thee thanks, Almighty God, for these Thy benefits, which we have received from Thy bounty, through Christ, our Lord. Amen.

PRAYERS TO THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY.

The Angelus.

(At morning, noon and night.)

V. The angel of the Lord declared unto Mary.

R. And she conceived of the Holy Gost. Hail Mary, etc.

V. Behold the handmaid of the Lord.

R. Be it done unto me according to Thy word. Hail Mary. etc.

V. And the Word was made flesh.

R. And dwelt amongst us. Hail Mary, etc.

V. Pray for us, O holy Mother of God.

R. That we may be made worthy of the promises of Christ.

Let us Pray.

Pour forth, we beseech Thee, O Lord, Thy grace into our hearts, that we, to whom the Incarnation of Christ, Thy Son was made known by the message of an angel, may, by His passion and cross, be brought to the glory of the resurrection, through the same Christ our Lord. Amen.

THE REGINA COELI.

(Recited standing instead of the Angelus during Eastertide).

Queen of Heaven! rejoice. Alleluia.

For He Whom thou wast made worthy to bear. Alleluia.

Hath risen, as He said. Alleluia.

Pray for us to God. Alleluia.

V. Rejoice and be glad, O Virgin Mary. Alleluia.

R. For the Lord has risen indeed. Alleluia.

Let us Pray.

O God, who through the resurrection of Thy Son, our Lord Jesus Christ, didst vouchsafe to fill the world with joy; grant, we beseech Thee, that through His Virgin Mother Mary, we may attain the joys of eternal life, through the same Christ our Lord. Amen.

THE SALVE REGINA.

(To be said in the morning).

Hail, holy Queen, Mother of mercy; our life, our sweetness, and our hope. To thee do we cry, poor banished sons of Eve; to thee do we send up our sighs, mourning and weeping in this valley of tears. Turn then, most gracious advocate, thine eyes of mercy towards us, and after this our exile, show unto us the blessed fruit of thy womb, Jesus. O clement, O loving, O sweet Virgin Mary!

V. Pray for us O holy Mother of Christ.

R. That we may be made worthy of the promises of Christ.

THE SUB TUUM PRAESIDIUM.

(To be said in the evening.)

We fly to thy patronage, O holy Mother of God! despise not our petitions in our necessities, and deliver us from all dangers O ever glorious and blessed Virgin.

THE MEMORARE.

Remember, O most gracious Virgin Mary, that never was it known that anyone who fled to thy protection, implored thy help, and sought thy intercession, was left unaided. Inspired with this confidence, I fly unto thee, O Virgin of virgins, my Mother. To thee I come, before thee I stand, sinful and sorrowful. O Mother of the Word Incarnate, despise not my petitions, but in thy mercy hear and answer me. Amen.

PRAYERS TO ST. JOSEPH.

Help us, St. Joseph, in our earthly strife,
Ever to lead a pure and blameless life.

O faithful guardian and father of virgins, Blessed Joseph, to whom was confided the care of Jesus and of Mary, the Queen of virgins, I most humbly pray thee, by the love thou dost bear Jesus and Mary, to obtain for me, that being preserved from every stain during my whole life, I may be ever able to serve them with unspotted purity of mind and body. Amen.

PRAYER TO THE GUARDIAN ANGEL.

Angel of God, my guardian dear,
To whom His love commits me here,
Ever this day be at my side,
To light and guard, to rule and guide. Amen.

PRAYER TO THE HOLY GHOST BEFORE STUDY.

Come Holy Ghost, fill the hearts of Thy faithful and kindle in them the fire of Thy love.

V. Send forth Thy Spirit and they shall be created.

R. And Thou shalt renew the face of the earth.

Let us Pray.

O God! Who by the light of the Holy Ghost didst instruct the hearts of the faithful, grant us by this same Holy Spirit, that we may be ever truly wise and always enjoy His divine consolation. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

THE DE PROFUNDIS. Psalm 129.

Out of the depths I have cried unto Thee, O Lord; Lord hear my voice.

Let thine ears be attentive to the voice of my supplication.

If Thou, O Lord, shalt mark our iniquities, Lord, who shall stand it.

For with Thee there is merciful forgiveness; and by reason of Thy law, I have waited for Thee, O Lord.

My soul hath relied on His word, my soul hath hoped in the Lord.

From the morning watch even unto night, let Israel hope in the Lord.

Because with the Lord there is mercy; and with Him plenteous redemption.

And He shall redeem Israel from all iniquities.

PRAYER FOR THE SOVEREIGN PONTIFF.

V. Let us pray for our Pontiff N.

R. The Lord preserve him, and give him life, and make

him blessed upon earth, and deliver him not up to the will of his enemies.

Our Father. Hail Mary.

EJACULATIONS.

O sweetest Heart of Jesus, I implore that I may ever love Thee more and more.

Jesus, meek and humble of heart, make my heart like unto Thine.

Sweet Heart of Jesus be my love..

O sweetest Heart of Jesus, I implore that I may ever love Thee more and more.

Sweet heart of Mary, be my salvation.

Virgin Mother of God, Mary, pray to Jesus for me.

Jesus, Mary and Joseph assist me in my last agony.

Jesus, Mary and Joseph may I breath out my soul in peace with you!

Blessed be the holy and Immaculate Conception of the most Blessed Virgin Mary, Mother of God.

O Sacrament most holy, O Sacrament divine, all praise and all thanksgiving be every moment thine.

GOD.

Q. Who is God?

A. God is the Creator of Heaven and earth and of all things.

Q. Has God always existed?

A. God always has existed and always will exist.

Q. How did God create Heaven and earth and all things?

A. God created Heaven and earth and all things by a mere act of His all-powerful will.

Q. Can God do all things?

A. God can do all things; He is Omnipotent.

Q. Is God a personal God?

A. God is a personal God who has a supreme intellect and free-will.

Q. What is the error of pantheism?

A. Pantheism denies the act of creation and identifies all things with God.

Q. Can we know, by reason alone, that God exists?

A. Reason tells us that the causes we see continually acting about us could not have begun to act without a first cause and this is God.

Q. Why do we say that God is self-existing?

A. When we say that God is self-existing we mean that God is eternal, and owes His existence to no other being.

Q. Does reason tell us that there is a personal God?

A. Reason tells us that the order and design of the universe must be the work of an infinite intellect and will which belong to a personal God alone.

Q. Does God rule the universe?

A. God rules the universe and all creatures in it.

Q. Can anything exist without God?

A. Nothing can exist even for one moment without God.

Q. What are the laws of nature?

A. The laws of nature are merely the plan of life and movement which God gave to His creatures.

Q. What is evolution?

A. Evolution is a theory which teaches that the universe and all that it contains are a natural development from primitive forms.

Q. Has the Church condemned evolution?

A. The Church has not yet condemned the theory of evolution which teaches that the universe and the different species of animal and plant life developed from primitive forms which God created.

Q. What form of evolution is condemned.

A. Atheistic evolution is condemned; it teaches that all things developed into their present state of being without any Creator or Law-giver.

Q. Is it forbidden to believe that man developed from the brute?

A. It is forbidden to believe that man developed body and soul from the brute.

Q. Is God present everywhere?

A. God is present everywhere, without bounds or limits.

Q. Why do we say especially God is in Heaven?

A. We say God is in Heaven because there He appears in all His glory.

Q. Why can we not see God on earth?

A. We cannot see God on earth because He is a spirit and our bodily eyes can only see material things.

Q. What does St. Paul say of seeing God in Heaven?

A. St. Paul says: "We see (God) now through a glass in a dark manner, but then face to face."—1 Cor. 14:32.

Q. What is an atheist?

A. An atheist is one who denies the existence of God.

Q. What is a materialist?

A. A materialist is one who holds that matter is the only reality in the world, and thus denies the existence of God and the soul.

Q. How does materialism account for the existence of the world?

A. Materialism absurdly holds that the world and even man were formed by atoms that came together by chance.

Q. What is an agnostic?

A. An agnostic is one who holds that man can have no knowledge of God.

Q. What is paganism?

A. Paganism is the worship of false gods and idols.

Q. What kind of being is God?

A. God is a spirit infinitely perfect.

Q. What does it mean to say that God is infinitely perfect?

A. To say that God is infinitely perfect means that God possesses all perfections without measure.

Q. Is God holy and good?

A. God is all-holy and all-good.

Q. Why do we say that God is all-holy and all-good?

A. We say that God is all-holy and all-good because He loves all that is good and hates all that is evil.

Q. Is God unchangeable?

A. God is eternally unchangeable both in Himself and in His decrees.

Q. Is God all-wise?

A. God is all-wise, ruling and acting without the least shadow of error.

Q. What is Manichaeism?

A. Manichaeism is an ancient error that taught the existence of two eternal principles, the one of evil and the other of good.

Q. What is polytheism?

A. Polytheism is the gross error which teaches that there are many gods.

Q. Is God just?

A. God is all-just.

Q. What does it mean to say that God is all-just?

A. To say that God is all-just means that He rewards and punishes all men according to their deserts.

Q. Is God merciful?

A. God is all-merciful.

Q. How does God show especial mercy?

A. God shows especial mercy by allowing the wicked to repent of their sins.

Q. Is it unjust of God to permit misery and suffering in the world?

A. It is not unjust of God to permit misery and suffering because full retribution will be made in the next world.

Q. When will God's justice be shown to the world?

A. God's justice will be shown to the world on the Judgment Day.

Q. What should we remember when we see something in the workings of Divine Providence that seems to be unjust?

A. When something in the workings of Divine Providence seems to be unjust, we should remember that God is essentially just and that we creatures cannot scrutinize His justice.

Q. Should the mercy of God lead Him to pardon impenitent sinners?

A. The mercy of God cannot extend to impenitent sinners, because they reject God's mercy by their obstinacy and thus offend His Divine Majesty.

Q. What is an impenitent sinner?

A. An impenitent sinner is one who refuses to ask God's pardon for the offense he has committed against Him.

Q. Does God see us?

A. God does see us.

Q. Does God see into our hearts?

A. God does see into our hearts and knows all our secrets.

Q. Does God know all things?

A. God does know all things.

Q. Can anything be hidden from God?

A. Nothing can be hidden from God.

Q. What is Divine Providence?

A. Divine Providence is the care God exercises in watching over the world and all His creatures.

Q. What should we remember when we are tempted to sin?

A. When we are tempted to sin we should remember that the all-holy God is gazing upon us.

Q. What have we to expect from Divine Providence?

A. Divine Providence shows divine love, perfect justice and infinite mercy towards us.

Q. What does the Bible say about the all-seeing God?

A. The Bible says: "The eyes of the Lord are far brighter than the sun, beholding roundabout all the ways of men, and the bottom of the deep, and looking into the hearts of men, into the most hidden parts."—Eccl. 23:28.

THE BLESSED TRINITY.

Q. How many persons are there in God?

A. In God there are three divine persons.

Q. Who are the three divine persons?

A. The three divine persons are God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Ghost.

Q. Are these three divine persons equal?

A. These three divine persons are equal in all things.

Q. Have the three divine persons always existed?

A. The three divine persons always have existed and always will exist.

Q. What is the Blessed Trinity?

A. The Blessed Trinity is one God in three divine persons.

Q. Is it not a contradiction to say that three are one?

A. It is a contradiction to say simply that three are one.

Q. Is not then the doctrine of the Blessed Trinity contrary to reason?

A. It would be contrary to reason to say that three persons are one person, or that three Gods are one God, but it is not against reason to say that three persons are one God.

Q. Can we fully comprehend the doctrine of the Blessed Trinity?

A. We cannot fully comprehend the doctrine of the Blessed Trinity because it is one of God's mysteries.

Q. What is a mystery?

A. A mystery is a truth which we cannot fully understand.

Q. Are the three divine persons one and the same God?

A. The three divine persons are one and the same God.

Q. Have the three divine persons the same nature?

A. The three divine persons have one and the same divine nature.

Q. How do we know that there are three divine persons in God?

A. Faith teaches us that there are three divine persons in God.

Q. Why is God the Father called the first person of the Blessed Trinity?

A. God the Father is called the first person of the Blessed Trinity because from Him proceed God the Son and God the Holy Ghost.

Q. Why is God the Son called the second person of the Blessed Trinity?

A. God the Son is called the second person of the Blessed Trinity because He proceeds from God the Father.

Q. Why is God the Holy Ghost called the third person of the blessed Trinity?

A. God the Holy Ghost is called the third person of the Blessed Trinity because He proceeds from God the Father and God the Son.

Q. What does St. John say of the Blessed Trinity?

A. St. John says (1 John 5:7): "There are Three Who give testimony in heaven: the Father, the Word (the Son), and the Holy Ghost; and these Three are one."

Q. By what sign do we profess our faith in the Blessed Trinity?

A. We profess our faith in the Blessed Trinity by the sign of the cross.

Q. What is the feast of the Blessed Trinity?

A. Trinity Sunday, the Sunday after Pentecost, is the feast of the Blessed Trinity.

THE DESTINY OF MAN,

Q. Who made us?

A. God made us.

Q. To what likeness did God make us?

A. God made us to His own likeness.

Q. Where is this likeness of God found?

A. This likeness of God is found chiefly in the soul.

Q. What powers of the soul make it like to God?

A. Intellect and free will make the soul like to God.

Q. How does the Bible describe the creation of man?

A. The Bible says: "The Lord God formed man from the slime of the earth, and breathed into his face the breath of life, and man became a living soul."—Gen 2;7.

Q. What does it mean to say that God formed man from the slime of the earth?

A. To say that God formed man from the slime of the earth means that God made man's body from matter which He had previously created.

Q. How are we brought into being?

A. Our bodies come from our parents and our souls are created by God.

Q. When does human life begin?

A. Human life begins at the moment of conception.

Q. What is the soul?

A. The soul is a spirit that will never die.

Q. What does the soul do for the body?

A. The soul gives life to the body.

Q. Is the soul naturally united to the body?

A. The soul is naturally united to the body.

Q. Can the soul exist without the body?

A. The soul can exist without the body after death.

Q. What does the Bible say about the immortality of the soul?

A. The Bible says: "The souls of the just are in the hands of God, and the torments of death shall not touch them . . . though in the sight of man they suffer torments, their hope is full of immortality".—Wisdom 3:1-4.

Q. Does reason itself tell us that the soul is immortal?

A. Since our mind and our heart ever yearn for more knowledge, for more happiness, and for joys that will never end, the soul must be immortal or the whole human mind is unreasonable.

Q. If there were no future life what would be the moral state of man?

A. If there were no future life, vice and crime would often be rewarded, whilst virtue would be punished; the murderer, the swindler and the thief would be happy, whilst the virtuous victim would suffer.

Q. For what end did God make us?

A. God made us to know Him, to love Him and to serve Him in this world and to be happy with Him forever in Heaven.

Q. What should be our chief care on earth?

A. Our chief care on earth should be to save our soul.

Q. What must we do to save our soul?

A. To save our soul we must worship God.

Q. Can we be perfectly happy on earth?

A. We cannot be perfectly happy on earth, for the joys of this life are not lasting.

Q. How does the Bible tell us to seek happiness in this world?

A. The Bible says: "Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and all these (temporal) things shall be added unto you."—St. Matt. 6:33.

Q. Why should the salvation of our soul be our chief care on earth?

A. The salvation of our soul should be our chief care on earth because if we save our soul we gain eternal happiness, and if we lose it we are doomed to eternal punishment.

Q. What does it mean to save our soul?

A. To save our soul means to gain the eternal reward promised by God to those who serve Him.

Q. Do we not gain this eternal reward also for our body?

A. We do gain this eternal reward for our body, but we refer it especially to the soul as to the life-giving principle within us.

Q. How do we worship God?

A. We worship God by Faith, Hope and Charity.

Q. What is the meaning of Faith, Hope and Charity?

A. Faith, Hope and Charity mean to believe in God, to hope in Him and to love Him.

Q. Did God make man for Himself?

A. God made man for Himself.

Q. What then is the final object of our being?

A. The final object of our being is to know God and to love Him forever.

Q. Will every man be united to God forever?

A. Not every man will be united to God, for man is free to seek God or reject Him.

Q. What does St. Augustine say about our heart's contentment?

A. St. Augustine says: "For Thyself, O God, Thou hast made us; and our heart will not rest until it rest in Thee."

Q. What is meant by predestination?

A. Predestination is a false teaching which holds that

some were created for Heaven and others for Hell, and that man does not possess free will.

Q. What does the Bible say about man's free will?

A. The Bible says: "God made man from the beginning, and left him in the hand of his own counsel."—Ecl. 15:14.

Q. What does the Bible say about life and good, death and evil?

A. The Bible says: "I have set before thee this day life and good, on the other hand death and evil . . . choose therefore life."—Deuteronomy 30:15-20.

Free Will, the greatest of the Seven World Riddles—Gruender. Price 50 cts.

HEAVEN.

Q. Where shall we be united with God?

A. We shall be united with God in Heaven.

Q. What is Heaven?

A. Heaven is a state of perfect happiness where the just dwell united in love with God forever.

Q. What is the chief joy of Heaven?

A. The chief joy of Heaven is to see God face to face and to love Him and be loved by Him.

Q. Shall we have other joys in Heaven?

A. In Heaven we shall have all the joys that an all-loving God can give.

Q. Can there be sorrow or suffering in Heaven?

A. In Heaven there can be no sorrow, nor suffering, nor the least shadow of any evil that can make the heart sad.

Q. What does St. Paul say of Heaven?

A. St. Paul says: "Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither hath it entered into the heart of man what things God hath prepared for them that love Him."—1 Cor. 2:39.

Beyond the Grave—Hamon. Price 90 cts.

Q. What does the Apocalypse say of the blessed?

A. The Apocalypse (21:4) says: "God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes; and death shall be no more, nor mourning, nor crying, nor sorrow shall be any more."

Q. Will there be any anger, hatred or envy in Heaven?

A. In Heaven there will be no anger, hatred or envy; all will be love and peace.

THE RESURRECTION FROM THE DEAD.

Q. Will our body be reunited to our soul after death?

A. Our body will be reunited to our soul on the last day.

Q. How will our body be reunited to our soul on the last day?

A. On the last day our bodies will rise from the dead.

Q. What will be the state of our bodies in Heaven?

A. In Heaven our bodies will be glorified.

Q. What do you mean by a glorified body?

A. A glorified body is free from all defects, feels no pain, moves with the speed of thought, and reflects the beauty of God.

Q. What does St. Paul say of the resurrection?

A. St. Paul says: "The trumpet shall sound and the dead shall rise again incorruptible . . . for this corruptible (body) must put on incorruption and this mortal (body) must put on immortality."—1 Cor. 15:51-53.

Q. What does St. Paul say of our body after the resurrection?

A. St Paul says of our body: "It is sown in dishonour, it shall rise in glory; it is sown in weakness, it shall rise in power; it is sown a natural body, it shall rise a spiritual body."—1 Cor. 15:41-45.

THE ANGELS.

Q. What are angels?

A. Angels are pure spirits.

Q. Have angels bodies?

A. Angels have not bodies.

Q. Why did God create the angels?

A. God created the angels to adore Him and be happy with Him in Heaven.

Q. Were the angels created to minister unto God?

A. The angels were created to minister unto God and assist before His Heavenly Throne.

Q. Has God sometimes sent the angels as messengers?

A. God has sometimes sent the angels as messengers to man.

Q. Have angels sometimes appeared in a visible form?

A. Angels have sometimes appeared in a visible form.

Q. How many choirs of angels are there?

A. There are nine choirs of angels: Seraphim, Cherubim, and Thrones; Dominations, Principalities and Powers; Virtues, Archangels and Angels.

Q. Do the angels possess intellect and free-will?

A. The angels do possess intellect and free-will.

Q. Do the angels ever die?

A. The angels never die; they are immortal.

Q. Has God appointed angels to watch over us?

A. God has appointed angels to watch over us and keep us from sin.

Q. What do we call these angels that watch over us?

A. We call these angels that watch over us our guardian angels.

Q. How should we feel toward our guardian angels?

A. We should be devoted to our guardian angels and always pray to them.

Q. How do our guardian angels try to keep us from sin?

A. To keep us from sin, our guardian angel suggests good thoughts to our minds and prays for us to God.

Q. Has each one of us a guardian angel?

A. Each one of us has a special guardian angel.

Q. When does God appoint our guardian angel?

A. St. Jerome says that God appoints a guardian angel for each one of us at our birth.

Q. What does St. Matthew say of guardian angels?

A. St. Matthew says (18:10): "See that you despise not one of these little ones . . . their angels in heaven always see the face of my Father Who is in Heaven."

Q. How does our guardian angel feel toward us?

A. Our guardian angel feels love and devotion for us, rejoicing in the good we do and sorrowing when we do evil.

Q. When is the Feast of the Guardian Angels?

A. October the second is the Feast of the Guardian Angels.

Q. Did God create the angels good and happy?

A. God did create the angels good and happy.

Q. Did the angels enjoy the Beatific Vision of God as soon as they were created?

A. The angels did not enjoy the Beatific Vision of God as soon as they were created.

Q. Did the angels have to merit the Beatific Vision?

A. The angels did have to merit the Beatific Vision by their obedience.

Q. Did all the angels remain good?

A. Not all the angels remained good, many of them fell into sin and were cast into Hell.

Q. What are the angels called that were cast into Hell?

A. These angels that were cast into Hell are called devils or bad angels.

Q. How did God reward the angels that remained faithful?

A. God admitted the faithful angels to the Beatific Vision and to glory and confirmed them in grace.

Q. How did the bad angels sin?

A. The bad angels sinned by pride, rebellion and ambition; they refused to serve God and sought to become equal to Him.

Q. Do the devils trouble us?

A. The devils tempt us to sin and try to drag us down to Hell.

Q. Why do the devils wish to drag us down to Hell?

A. The devils wish to drag us down to Hell because they are enemies of God and want to deprive Him of the honor and glory He receives from souls in Heaven for all eternity.

SIN.

Q. What is sin?

A. Anything against the law of God is a sin.

Q. In how many ways can we sin?

A. We can sin by thought, word, deed or omission.

Q. How do we sin by thought?

A. We sin by thought when we think or desire evil.

Q. How do we sin by word?

A. We sin by word when we speak evil.

Q. How do we sin by deed?

A. We sin by deed when we do evil.

Q. How do we sin by omission?

A. We sin by omission when we fail to do what God wants us to do.

Q. Why did God give us a law?

A. God gave us a law to enable us to use our free will and to serve him.

Q. Could we not exercise free will without a law?

A. Without a law there would be no object for free will.

Q. Could not man exist independent of God's law?

A. It is absurd to suppose that man could be independent of God's law.

Q. Are all sins equally evil?

A. Not all sins are equally evil.

Q. What is a grave sin called?

A. A grave sin is called mortal sin.

Q. Why is a grave sin called mortal?

A. A grave sin is called mortal because it deprives the soul of sanctifying grace.

Q. What is meant by the death of the soul?

A. The death of the soul means the loss of sanctifying grace.

Q. When do we commit a mortal sin?

A. We commit a mortal sin when we deliberately and wilfully break the law of God in an important matter.

Q. Is mortal sin a great evil?

A. Mortal sin is the greatest evil that can befall us.

Q. What are the most grievous mortal sins?

A. The most grievous mortal sins are the six sins against the Holy Ghost and the four sins crying out to Heaven for vengeance.

Q. What are the six sins against the Holy Ghost?

A. The six sins against the Holy Ghost are Presumption,

Despair, Rejection of the Known Truth, Envy of Another's Spiritual Good, Clinging to Sin, Final Impenitence.

Q. What are the four sins crying out to Heaven for vengeance?

A. The four sins crying out to Heaven for vengeance are: Wilful Murder, Sodomy, Oppression of the Poor, Defrauding Laborers of their Wages.

Q. What is a slight sin called?

A. A slight sin is called venial sin.

Q. When do we commit a venial sin?

A. We commit a venial sin when we break the law of God in a small matter, or without thinking, or without full consent of the will.

Q. Does venial sin deprive the soul of sanctifying grace?

A. Venial sin does not deprive the soul of sanctifying grace.

Q. Is venial sin displeasing to God?

A. Venial sin is displeasing to God.

Q. What is the effect of venial sin?

A. Venial sin weakens our will and puts us in danger of committing mortal sin.

Q. How can we know whether or not a sin is mortal?

A. The teaching of the Church tells us whether or not a sin is mortal.

Q. What does St. James say of mortal sin?

A. St. James (1:15) says: "Sin, when it is completed, begetteth death."

Q. What does the Bible say of venial sins?

A. The Bible says: "He that contemneth small things, shall fall little by little."—Eclus. 19:1.

Q. Does venial sin lessen the love of God in our hearts?

A. Venial sin does lessen the love of God in our hearts.

Q. What is the punishment of venial sin?

A. The punishment of venial sin is a temporal punishment.

Q. What are the seven sources of sin or capital sins?

A. The seven capital sins are: Pride, avarice, lust, anger, gluttony, envy and sloth.

Q. What is pride?

A. Pride is an inordinate love of our own worth.

Q. To what virtue is pride opposed?

A. Pride is opposed to the virtue of humility.

Q. What is pride sometimes called?

A. Pride is sometimes called the mother of all sin.

Q. What are some of the sins that come from pride?

A. Some of the sins that come from pride are unjust ambition, vanity, hypocrisy and apostasy from the Faith.

Q. What caused the angels to fall from Heaven?

A. Pride caused the angels to fall from Heaven.

Q. What caused Adam and Eve to fall?

A. Pride caused Adam and Eve to fall.

Q. What caused the scribes and chief priests to have Our Lord crucified?

A. Pride caused the scribes and chief priests to have Our Lord crucified.

Q. What caused most of the heresies in the Church?

A. Pride caused most of the heresies in the Church.

Q. What is the parent of unbelief?

A. Pride is the parent of unbelief.

Q. How does pride affect the character?

A. Pride makes people overbearing towards others and self-sufficient in their own opinions.

Q. How does pride blind people?

A. Pride makes people blind to their own faults.

Q. How does a proud person accept a correction?

A. A proud person is generally offended when someone reminds him of his faults.

Q. How does a proud person deal with the faults of others?

A. A proud person is generally harsh in dealing with the faults of others.

Q. How does a proud person accept advice?

A. A proud person generally refuses the advice of others.

Q. Is anyone free from pride?

A. No one is free from pride but he who has long begged God for an humble spirit and struggled against the vain inclinations of human nature.

Q. What is avarice?

A. Avarice is a too great love for the goods of this world.

Q. What is a miser?

A. A miser is one who lives for the possession of earthly treasures alone.

Q. What is the sin of luxury?

A. The sin of luxury is to live for the enjoyment of this world's goods alone.

Q. To what does avarice often lead?

A. Avarice often leads to the oppression of the poor.

Q. What are other sins that come from avarice?

A. Fraud, deceit and theft often come from avarice.

Q. To what does lust lead?

A. Lust leads to sins against the sixth and ninth commandments.

Q. What is anger?

A. Anger is the passion of revenge or resentment.

Q. What is envy?

A. Envy is displeasure at another's good.

Q. To what does envy often lead?

A. Envy often leads to detraction and calumny.

Q. What is gluttony?

A. Gluttony is excess in eating or drinking.

Q. What is the sin of drunkenness?

A. Drunkenness is a grave sin of excess in drinking that leads to many evils of soul and body.

Q. What is the drug habit?

A. The drug habit is the practice of using morphine, opium and other drugs for the physical satisfaction they produce.

Q. Is the drug habit a sin?

A. The drug habit is a sin which generally causes moral, mental, and physical depravity.

Q. To what does sloth lead?

A. Sloth leads to neglect of duty, to discontent and sometimes to despair.

Q. What is spiritual sloth?

A. Spiritual sloth is the neglect of God's graces and indifference to the service of God.

ORIGINAL SIN.

Q. Who was the first man?

A. Adam was the first man.

Q. How did God create Adam?

A. God formed Adam's body from the slime of the earth and breathed into it an immortal soul.

Q. Who was the first woman?

A. Eve was the first woman.

Q. How did God create Eve?

A. God formed Eve's body from a rib which he took from Adam's side.

Q. Were Adam and Eve innocent and holy when God made them?

A. Adam and Eve were innocent and holy when God made them.

Q. Where did God place Adam and Eve?

A. God placed Adam and Eve in the Garden of Paradise.

Q. What command did God give to Adam and Eve?

A. God commanded Adam and Eve not to eat the fruit from a certain tree.

Q. Why are Adam and Eve called our first parents?

A. Adam and Eve are called our first parents because they are the father and mother of the whole human race.

Q. Did Adam and Eve obey God?

A. Adam and Eve did not obey God; they ate the forbidden fruit.

Q. Why did Adam and Eve eat the forbidden fruit?

A. Adam and Eve listened to the temptation of the devil who told them that they would be as great as God if they ate the forbidden fruit.

Q. What would Adam and Eve have enjoyed if they had remained faithful?

A. If Adam and Eve had remained faithful, they would have enjoyed a life of happiness on earth, free from sickness and death.

Q. How would Adam and Eve have reached Heaven if they had not sinned?

A. If Adam and Eve had not sinned, they would have been taken up to Heaven after a time without undergoing death.

Q. Would the whole human race have enjoyed this life of happiness if they had remained faithful?

A. If Adam and Eve had remained faithful, the whole human race would have enjoyed this life of happiness.

Q. What happened to Adam and Eve on account of their disobedience?

A. On account of their disobedience, Adam and Eve lost the grace of God and were doomed to misery and death.

Q. Does the whole human race suffer from the sin of Adam and Eve?

A. Through the sin of Adam and Eve misery and death have come upon the whole human race.

Q. What does St. Paul say of original sin?

A. St. Paul says: "By one man sin entered into this world, and by sin death."—Rom. 5:12.

Q. How did the sin of Adam and Eve affect our natures?

A. The sin of Adam and Eve darkened our understanding weakened our will and made us prone to sin.

Q. What is the sin of Adam and Eve called?

A. The sin of Adam and Eve is called original sin.

Q. Is every one born into the world tainted with original sin?

A. Everyone born into the world is tainted with original sin.

Q. How are we freed from original sin?

A. We are freed from original sin by the Sacrament of Baptism.

Q. How were the just who died before the time of Christ freed from original sin?

A. The just, who died before the time of Christ, were detained in Limbo until Christ redeemed them from original sin.

Q. Will those who die with original sin only on their souls suffer the torments of Hell?

A. Those who die with no other than original sin on their souls will not suffer the torments of Hell, yet they will never enjoy the Beatific Vision of God.

Q. What is Limbo.

A. Limbo is a name given by the early fathers of the Church to the place or condition in which abode the souls of the just and of infants who died in the state of original sin.

Q. Does the Bible speak of Limbo?

A. In the epistle of St. Peter (3:18) we read: "Christ being put to death indeed in the flesh but enlivened in the spirit coming He preached to those spirits who were in prison they waited for the patience of God in the days of Noah."

Q. Do the effects of original sin remain in our nature after Baptism?

A. The effects of original sin do remain in our nature after Baptism.

Q. What did God say to Adam after the fall?

A. God said to Adam: "Cursed is the earth in thy work; with labor and toil shalt thou eat thereof all the days of thy life."—Genesis 3:17-18."

THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.**Q. Was anyone ever preserved from original sin?**

A. The Blessed Virgin Mary was preserved from original sin from the moment of her conception.

Q. Why was the Blessed Virgin Mary preserved from original sin?

A. The Blessed Virgin Mary was preserved from original sin because she was to be the Mother of Christ.

Q. What is this favor to the Blessed Virgin called?

A. This favor to the Blessed Virgin is called her Immaculate Conception.

Q. What does the Immaculate Conception mean?

A. The Immaculate Conception means that the Blessed

Virgin was brought into the world as spotless as Eve was before the fall.

Q. Why do we not speak of the Immaculate Conception in reference to Christ?

A. We do not speak of the Immaculate Conception in reference to Christ because the idea of sin cannot be associated with Him Who is the Redeemer of the world.

Q. Was St. John the Baptist freed from original sin?

A. St. John the Baptist was freed from original sin before his birth, but not from his conception as was the Blessed Virgin Mary.

Q. When is the Feast of the Immaculate Conception?

A. December the eighth is the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, a Holyday of obligation, the Patronal Feast of the Church in the United States.

JESUS CHRIST.

Q. Who came to free us from sin?

A. Jesus Christ came to free us from sin.

Q. What else is Jesus Christ called?

A. Jesus Christ is called Our Lord, Our Saviour and Our Redeemer.

Q. Who is Jesus Christ?

A. Jesus Christ is the Son of God, the second Person of the Blessed Trinity.

Q. When did God first promise man a Redeemer?

A. God first promised a Redeemer to Adam and Eve after they fell into sin.

Q. Did God renew His promise of a Redeemer to others?

A. God renewed His promise to Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and David.—Genesis 12:2; 26:2; 28:12; II King 7:13.

Q. How did the Son of God become man?

A. The Son of God was conceived from the Holy Ghost and born of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

Q. Are we not all sons of God?

A. We are all sons of God by adoption, but Christ is the only begotten Son of God by nature.

Q. What do you mean by the Incarnation?

A. By the Incarnation we mean that the Son of God took upon Himself our human nature.

Q. Did Our Lord keep the nature of God after He became man?

A. Our Lord did keep the nature of God after He became man.

Q. How many natures then has Our Lord?

A. Our Lord has two natures.

Q. What two natures has Our Lord?

A. Our Lord has the nature of God and the nature of man.

Q. What was the heresy of Eutychianism?

A. The heresy of Eutychianism taught that Christ had only a divine nature.

Q. Did Our Lord take upon Himself all that belongs to our human nature?

A. Our Lord took upon Himself all that belongs to human nature except sin.

Q. Was Our Lord subject to the ills of life after He became man?

A. After He became man, Our Lord was subject to sorrow, suffering and death as are all men.

Q. Has Christ the same divine nature as God the Father and God the Holy Ghost?

A. Christ has the same divine nature as God the Father and God the Holy Ghost.

Q. Is Christ but one person?

A. Christ is but one person in whom are united both divine and human nature.

Q. What is the heresy of Nestorianism?

A. Nestorianism falsely teaches that there are two persons in Christ, the one divine, the other human.

Q. Is Our Lord really God?

A. Our Lord is really God.

Q. What does the Holy Name of Jesus mean?

A. The holy name of Jesus means Saviour.

Q. What does Christ mean?

A. Christ or Messiah means the Anointed.

Q. Is Jesus Christ the promised Redeemer?

A. Jesus Christ is the Redeemer promised by God to Adam after his fall.

Q. What prophecies were fulfilled in Our Lord's life?

A. All the prophecies concerning the promised Messiah were fulfilled in Our Lord's life.

Q. What did the prophets foretell concerning the birth of the Messiah?

A. The prophets foretold that the Messiah should be born of a virgin at Bethlehem. Isaiah 7:14; Micah 5:2.

Q. What did the prophets foretell of Our Lord's sufferings?

A. The prophets foretold that Our Lord would be sold for thirty pieces of silver, that they would strike Him, spit upon Him and pierce His hands and feet. Zacharias 11:12; Isaiah 1:6.

Q. What did the prophets foretell of Our Lord's life and death?

A. The prophets foretold Our Lord's miracles, work and ministry and His death, resurrection and ascension.

Q. Were these prophecies told long before the time of Christ?

A. These prophecies were told hundreds of years before the time of Christ.

Q. Did the Jews know the prophecies concerning Christ?

A. The Jews had the prophecies concerning Christ in their sacred writings.

Q. Why then did the Jews reject Christ?

A. The Jews rejected Christ because, in their pride, they expected a Messias who would come in glory and splendor.

Q. How long has the Son of God existed?

A. The Son of God has existed as God from all eternity.

Q. Is Christ the same God that created all things?

A. Christ is the same God that created all things.

Q. Is Jesus Christ Omnipotent?

A. Jesus Christ is Omnipotent.

Q. What does Our Lord say of His own power?

A. Our Lord says: "All power is given to Me in Heaven and on earth."—St. Matt. 28:18.

Q. How did Our Lord show that He is divine?

A. Our Lord showed that He is divine by the many miracles which He worked in His own name.

Q. What is a miracle?

A. A miracle is an extraordinary event beyond the forces of nature wrought by divine power.

Q. Does God destroy a law of nature when He works a miracle?

A. When He works a miracle, God does not destroy any law; He merely suspends one of the laws He Himself has made.

Q. What miracles did Christ perform?

A. Christ healed the sick, raised the dead to life, commanded the elements, multiplied the loaves, and rose from the dead Himself.

Q. Is it contrary to nature to raise the dead to life?

A. It is not contrary to nature to raise the dead to life because God imparts life when and where He will.

Q. What miracle best proves that Christ is divine?

A. Christ's resurrection from the dead best proves that He is divine.

Q. Did Christ claim to be divine?

A. Christ, on many occasions, declared that He is divine.

Q. When did Christ solemnly declare that He is God?

A. Christ solemnly declared in a Jewish court that He is God.

Q. Why did the Jews have Christ condemned to death?

A. The Jews had Christ condemned to death because they accused Him of blasphemy in claiming to be God.

Q. Does Christ's work prove that He is divine?

A. Christ's work in establishing His Church, which has spread over the whole world in spite of all opposition, proves that He is divine.

Q. What great work has the Church accomplished?

A. The Church overthrew the immoral pagan worship of cultured Greece and Rome and transformed the barbarian hordes of Europe into modern civilized nations.

Q. If Christ were not divine what would be His character?

A. If Christ were not divine He would be the greatest impostor that the world has ever known.

Q. Why could not Christ be considered merely a great human prophet?

A. Christ could not be considered merely a great human prophet because He laid claim to Divinity, a fact which would make Him a deceiver if He were not divine.

Q. What did St. John say of Christ?

A. St. John said: "We know that the Son of God is come. This is the true God."—1 John 5:20.

Q. How did St. Peter show his faith in Our Lord?

A. St. Peter said to Our Lord: "Thou art Christ, the Son of the living God."—St. Matt. 16:16.

Q. What does St. Paul say we should do on hearing the holy name of Jesus?

A. St. Paul says: "In the name of Jesus every knee should bow of those who are in Heaven and on earth"—Phil. 2:10.

Q. Did the Apostles work miracles in the name of Jesus?

A. The Apostles did work miracles in the name of Jesus.

Q. What did St. Paul say of Our Lord's Divinity?

A. St. Paul said: "In Christ dwelleth all the fullness of the Godhead corporally."—Col. 2:9.

Q. What was the heresy of Arianaism?

A. The heresy of Arianaism denied the Divinity of Christ.

Q. How many wills has Christ?

A. Christ has both a divine and a human will.

Q. What was the Monothelite heresy?

A. The Monothelite heresy taught that Christ had only a divine will.

THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY.

Q. Who is Our Lord's mother?

A. The Blessed Virgin Mary is Our Lord's mother.

Q. Who was St. Joseph?

A. St. Joseph was the spouse of the Blessed Virgin Mary and the foster-father of Jesus.

Q. How did the Blessed Virgin Mary learn that she was to be the mother of Christ?

A. The angel Gabriel came from Heaven and told the Blessed Virgin Mary that she was to be the mother of Christ.

Q. By what power did the Blessed Virgin Mary become the mother of Christ?

A. The Blessed Virgin Mary became the mother of Christ by the power of the Holy Ghost.

Q. Is the Blessed Virgin Mary truly the mother of God?

A. The Blessed Virgin Mary is truly the mother of God because she is the mother of Christ who is true God.

Q. What does the Gospel say of the angel sent to the Blessed Virgin Mary?

A. The Gospel says: "The Angel Gabriel was sent from God to a virgin . . . whose name was Mary. And the angel said to her: 'Thou shalt conceive and bear a Son.' "—St. Luke 1:26-27.

Q. What did the Blessed Virgin Mary say to the angel?

A. The Blessed Virgin Mary asked how this could be. (St. Luke 1:28.)

Q. What did the angel answer?

A. The angel answered: "The Holy Ghost shall come upon thee, and the power of the Most High shall overshadow thee; and, therefore, the most Holy One that shall be born of thee shall be called the Son of God." —St. Luke 1:29-36.

Q. Did the mother of Christ always remain a virgin?

A. The mother of Christ always remained a virgin both before and after the birth of Our Lord.

Q. Did Our Lord love His blessed mother?

A. Our Lord loved His blessed mother dearly.

Q. Did Our Lord remember His Blessed Mother when He was hanging on the cross?

A. Our Lord, even when hanging on the cross, spoke to His Blessed Mother and gave her over to the care of St. John.

Q. Why should all Christians love and honor the Blessed Virgin Mary?

A. All Christians should love and honor the Blessed Virgin Mary because she is the mother of our divine Redeemer.

Q. Why should we love and honor St. Joseph?

A. We should love and honor St. Joseph because He took care of Our Lord and the Blessed Virgin Mary.

Q. Was the Blessed Virgin Mary the mother of any other children?

A. The Blessed Virgin Mary was not the mother of any other children.

Q. Why does the Gospel speak of the brethren of Christ?

A. The Gospel speaks of James and Joseph, Simon and Jude as brethren of Christ, not because they were children of the same mother, but because they were near relations.

Q. When do we celebrate the birth of the Blessed Virgin Mary?

A. We celebrate the birth of the Blessed Virgin Mary on September the eighth, but this is not a Holyday of obligation in this country.

Q. What became of the Blessed Virgin Mary after the death of Christ?

A. Some years after the death of Christ, the Blessed Virgin Mary died and was taken body and soul into Heaven.

Q. When do we celebrate the taking of the Blessed Virgin Mary, body and soul into Heaven?

A. We celebrate the taking of the Blessed Virgin Mary, body and soul into Heaven on August the fifteenth, the Feast of the Assumption, a Holyday of obligation.

THE ATONEMENT.

Q. How long did Our Lord live on earth?

A. Our Lord lived thirty-three years on earth.

Q. Why did Our Lord live so long on earth?

A. Our Lord lived so long on earth to teach us by His example the true way of life.

Q. What was Christ's mission on earth?

A. Christ's mission on earth was to satisfy for man's sin, to teach the Gospel and bring the grace of salvation to all men.

Q. How did Christ satisfy for man's sin?

A. Christ satisfied for man's sin by His suffering and death.

Q. What is meant by the Atonement?

A. By the Atonement is meant that man was reconciled to God by the satisfaction of Christ.

Q. What does St. Paul say of the Atonement?

A. St. Paul says: "For God indeed was in Christ, reconciling the world to Himself."—II Cor. 5:19.

Q. Could not God have remitted man's sin freely?

A. God could have remitted man's sin freely.

Q. Could not man atone for his own sin?

A. Man could not atone for his own sin, because sin required an infinite satisfaction since it was an offense against the Infinite Majesty of God.

Q. What did Christ suffer?

A. Christ was scourged, crowned with thorns and crucified.

Q. Who condemned Christ to death?

A. The Jewish high priests, under the Roman Governor Pontius Pilate, condemned Christ to death.

Q. On what day did Christ die?

A. Christ died on Good Friday.

Q. What was done with Christ's body after His death?

A. After His death, Christ's body was placed in a tomb hewn out of the solid rock.

Q. Where was Christ's soul whilst His body was in the tomb?

A. Whilst His body was in the tomb, Christ's soul was in Limbo.

Q. What is Limbo called in the Apostles' Creed?

A. In the Apostles' Creed Limbo is called Hell; it says: "He descended into Hell."

Q. Was Limbo really Hell?

A. Limbo was not the Hell of the damned but a place or state of rest where the souls of the just were waiting for Redemption.

Q. Why did Christ descend into Limbo?

A. Christ descended into Limbo to preach to the souls who were waiting for Him and to announce the Redemption to them.

THE RESURRECTION.—THE ASCENSION.

Q. Did Our Lord rise from the dead?

A. Our Lord rose glorious from the dead on the third day after His death.

Q. Did Christ foretell His Resurrection?

A. Christ foretold that on the third day He would rise from the dead.

Q. Did the Jews know that Christ had foretold His Resurrection?

A. The Jews knew that Christ had foretold His Resurrection; they went to Pilate and said: "That seducer said, while he was yet alive: 'After three days I will rise again.' Command, therefore, the sepulchre to be guarded until the third day."—St. Matt. 27:63.

Q. How did Christ's enemies prove that He was really dead?

A. When anyone was crucified, it was customary to break his legs to hasten his death. When the soldiers came to Christ, they found Him already dead and so did not break His legs, but pierced His side with a lance.

Q. Did Christ appear to many after His Resurrection?

A. After His Resurrection, Christ appeared time and again to the Apostles and others, and on one occasion to five hundred of His disciples.

Q. Whither did Our Lord go after forty days?

A. After forty days Our Lord ascended into Heaven.

Q. What is the day called on which our Lord ascended into Heaven?

A. The day on which Our Lord ascended into Heaven is called Ascension Day

Q. Is Ascension Day a Holyday of obligation?

A. Ascension Day is a Holyday of obligation.

Q. Who were present when Our Lord ascended into Heaven?

A. The Apostles and many disciples, probably five hundred in all, were present when Our Lord ascended into Heaven.

Q. Where is Our Lord in Heaven?

A. In Heaven Our Lord sits at the right hand of God the Father.

THE HOLY GHOST.

Q. What happened ten days after the ascension of Our Lord?

A. Ten days after His ascension, Our Lord sent the Holy Ghost upon the Apostles.

Q. Who is the Holy Ghost?

A. The Holy Ghost is the third person of the Blessed Trinity.

Q. From whom does the Holy Ghost proceed?

A. The Holy Ghost proceeds from God the Father and God the Son.

Q. Is the Holy Ghost equal to the Father and the Son?

A. The Holy Ghost is equal to the Father and the Son in all things.

Q. Has the Holy Ghost always existed?

A. The Holy Ghost always has existed and always will exist.

Q. Did Our Lord promise the Apostles to send the Holy Ghost, before ascending into Heaven?

A. Before ascending into Heaven, Our Lord promised to send the Holy Ghost as the Comforter and the Spirit of Truth.

Q. In what words did Our Lord promise to send the Holy Ghost?

A. Our Lord said to the Apostles: "The Paraclete, the Holy Ghost, whom the Father will send in My name, He will teach you all things and bring all things to your mind, whatsoever I shall have said to you."—St. John 14:26.

Q. Why did Christ send the Holy Ghost upon the Apostles?

A. Christ sent the Holy Ghost upon the Apostles to en-

lighten and strengthen them and enable them to preach the Gospel.

Q. In what form did the Holy Ghost come down upon the Apostles?

A. The Holy Ghost came down upon the Apostles in the form of tongues of fire.

Q. What peculiar gift did the Apostles receive from the Holy Ghost?

A. The Apostles received the gift of tongues from the Holy Ghost so that everyone who heard them preach understood their words in his own language.

Q. Will the Holy Ghost always remain with the Church?

A. The Holy Ghost will remain with the Church to guide it in all truth until the end of the world.

Q. What is the day called on which the Holy Ghost came down upon the Apostles?

A. The day on which the Holy Ghost came down upon the Apostles is called Whitsunday or Pentecost.

Q. What does the Holy Ghost do for us?

A. The Holy Ghost sanctifies us.

Q. Should we pray to the Holy Ghost?

A. We should pray daily to the Holy Ghost, the Sanctifier of our souls.

Q. When should we show especial devotion to the Holy Ghost?

A. We should make the novena to the Holy Ghost the nine days preceding the Feast of Pentecost.

Q. What is a novena?

A. A novena is nine days private or public devotion to obtain special graces.

THE GENERAL JUDGMENT.

Q. Will Our Lord come back to the earth again?

A. Our Lord will come back to the earth again on the last day of the world.

Q. Why will Our Lord come on the last day?

A. Our Lord will come to judge us on the last day.

Q. How will Our Lord come on the last day?

A. Our Lord will come on the last day with great power and majesty.

Q. How will Our Lord judge the dead?

A. Our Lord will bring the dead back to life to judge them.

Q. What is this judgment called?

A. This judgment is called the General Judgment.

Q. When will the end of the world come?

A. When the end of the world will come, is as uncertain as death itself.

Q. How does Our Lord describe the General Judgment?

A. Our Lord says: "The Son of Man shall come in His majesty . . . All nations shall be gathered together before Him and He shall separate them and set the just on the right and the wicked on the left."—St. Matt. 25:31.

Q. What will Our Lord say to the just?

A. Our Lord will say to the just: "Come ye blessed of my Father, possess you the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world."—St. Matt. 25:34.

Q. Where will the just go when Christ judges them?

A. The just will go to Heaven when Christ judges them.

Q. What will Our Lord say to the wicked?

A. Our Lord will say to the wicked: "Depart from Me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire, which was prepared for the devil and his angels."—St. Matt. 25:41.

Q. Where will the wicked go when Christ judges them?

A. The wicked will go to Hell when Christ judges them.

Q. What will the wicked suffer in Hell?

A. The wicked will be separated from God and will suffer great torments forever in Hell.

THE PARTICULAR JUDGMENT.

Purgatory.

Q. Will Our Lord judge us any other time?

A. Our Lord will judge each of us when we die.

Q. What is this judgment called?

A. This judgment is called the Particular Judgment.

Q. Where do those go who die with venial sins on their soul?

A. Those who die with venial sins on their soul go to Purgatory.

Q. Who else go to Purgatory?

A. Those who have not done enough penance for their sins go to Purgatory.

Q. Are those who go to Purgatory saved?

A. Those who go to Purgatory are saved.

Q. Will there be any Purgatory after the General Judgment?

A. After the General Judgment there will be no Purgatory.

Q. Can we help the souls in Purgatory?

A. We can help the souls in Purgatory by praying for them, by having Masses said for them, and by gaining certain Indulgences for them.

Q. What does the Bible say about praying for the dead?

A. The Bible says: "It is a holy and a wholesome thought to pray for the dead, that they may be loosed from their sins."
—II Machabees 12:46.

FAITH.

Q. What are the three divine virtues?

A. The three divine virtues are Faith, Hope and Charity.

Q. What is Faith?

A. Faith is a divine virtue by which we firmly believe the truths which God has revealed.

Q. Must we have Faith to be saved?

A. We must have Faith to be saved.

Q. How does St. Paul tell us we must have Faith to be saved?

A. St. Paul says: "Without Faith it is impossible to please God." Heb. 1:16.

Q. Can we be saved by Faith alone?

A. We cannot be saved by Faith alone; we must do the will of God.

Q. How do we know the truths which God has revealed?

A. The Catholic Church teaches us the truths which God has revealed.

Q. Why are Faith, Hope and Charity called divine virtues?

A. Faith, Hope and Charity are called divine virtues because they come from God and tend directly to God.

Q. What is the rule of Faith in the Catholic Church?

A. The rule of Faith in the Catholic Church is the Bible and tradition, both interpreted by the authority of the Church.

Q. Who began the theory that Faith without good works would save us?

A. Martin Luther taught that Faith without good works would save us.

Q. What does St. James say of Faith without good works?

A. St. James (2:20) says: "Faith without good works is dead."

Q. What is tradition?

A. Tradition is the verbal teaching handed down by the Church.

Q. How does the Catholic Church teach the truths which God has revealed?

A. The Catholic Church teaches the truths which God has revealed by divine authority.

Q. Could anyone teach the Revealed Truth without authority from God?

A. No one could teach the Revealed Truth with certainty without authority from God.

Q. Why should we believe the Revealed Truth?

A. We should believe the Revealed Truth because God who revealed it is Truth Itself.

Q. Are we bound to believe all the truths that God has revealed?

A. We are bound to believe all the truths that God has revealed.

Q. Should we read the Bible?

A. We should read the Bible but we should be careful to have an edition authorized by the Church.

Q. Why should we read only an authorized edition of the Bible?

A. We should read only an authorized edition of the Bible so as to avoid false texts and false explanations that are often given out.

Q. Has the Church ever forbidden the reading of the Bible to the faithful?

A. The Church has never forbidden the reading of the Bible to the faithful; in the middle ages the Bible was found in many Churches fastened by a chain so that all might read it.

Q. Does the Bible contain all the truths revealed by God?

A. The Bible does not contain all the truths revealed by God.

Q. How should we believe what God has revealed?

A. We should believe what God has revealed firmly without doubting.

Q. How should our Faith show itself?

A. Our Faith should show itself in our lives.

Q. Is Faith opposed to reason?

A. Faith is not opposed to reason.

Q. What relation has Faith to reason?

A. Faith must agree with right reason, but Faith is above the natural power of reason.

Q. Why can there be no conflict between Faith and reason?

A. There can be no conflict between Faith and reason because God is the Author of both.

Q. Is Faith opposed to science?

A. Faith is not opposed to science; the Church has always been the greatest teacher of science and learning.

Q. Does not Faith bind man's reason?

A. Faith does not bind man's reason but liberates it by leading it beyond the narrow limits of its natural sphere to show it the mysteries of the Supernatural.

Q. What is rationalism?

A. Rationalism is the false theory which holds that the human reason is supreme and that we can know no truth except that which the unaided reason discovers.

MODERNISM, ETC.

Q. What is Modernism?

A. Modernism is a form of rationalism which aims at the rejection of dogma and divine authority in the Church.

Q. What is the modernist's form of religious truth?

A. The modernist's form of religious truth is the private consciousness of man.

Q. What is the pretended object of Modernism?

A. Modernism pretends to remodel the whole Christian religion and adapt it to the ideas of the twentieth century.

Q. What do modernists hold regarding the definitions of the Church?

A. Modernists hold that private conscience should not be hampered by any definitions of the Church.

Q. What do modernists hold regarding religious unity?

A. Modernists hold that there should be a general reunion, including even atheism, based upon the feelings without regard for creeds or dogma.

Q. Is Modernism a heresy?

A. Modernism might be called a tendency to rationalism and skepticism, which embraces all the heresies.

Q. What do modernists hold regarding dogma?

A. Modernists hold that dogma is a mere symbol of the unknowable and is true only in so far as it excites and nourishes religious sentiment.

Q. What is Christian Science?

A. Christian Science is a new sect which holds that nothing is real in the world, that all material things and even sickness and disease are imaginary.

Q. Who started the sect of Christian Scientists?

A. An aged woman in New England started this sect about twenty-five years ago.

Q. What is the main tenet of Christian Scientists?

A. The main tenet of Christian Scientists is that diseases are cured merely by convincing the sufferer that disease exists only in the imagination.

Q. What relation has Christian Science to New Thought?

A. Christian Science is a phase of New Thought.

Q. What is New Thought?

A. New Thought is a rationalistic tendency to abandon the traditional God who has been known as the Creator and Ruler of the universe throughout the ages and establish in His stead a pantheistic god identified with the universe.

Q. By what names are the adepts of New Thought wont to call their god?

A. New Thought calls its god the Universal Mind, the Universal Substance, the Ultimate Reality, the Soul of the Universe and the like.

Q. What is to be said of these new creeds and theories?

A. These new creeds and theories are the product of minds too proud to accept the Revealed Truth, and who, wretched in their unbelief, think to form a religious system for themselves.

Q. What prompts the foundation of new cults in these later days?

A. It would seem that most of the new cults that have lately arisen were founded as money making schemes.

HOPE.

Q. What is Hope?

A. Hope is a divine virtue by which we firmly trust that God will give us eternal life and the means to obtain it.

Q. How should we hope in God?

A. We should firmly trust that God will keep all His promises.

Q. What has God promised to those who love Him?

A. God has promised greater gifts than man can conceive to those who love Him.

Q. What has God promised to sinners?

A. God has promised to sinners that whenever they repent He will forgive them.

Q. What new doctrine of to-day tends especially to banish hope from men's hearts?

A. Socialism is a new doctrine that tends to banish hope from men's hearts.

Q. How does Socialism banish hope from men's hearts?

A. Socialism teaches the poor and unfortunate that God is unjust to permit them to suffer whilst others live in luxury.

Q. What is the bearing of socialism on religion?

A. Socialism seeks to abolish religion as it is known to-day and establish materialism.

Q. Cannot Socialism be considered a mere economic system?

A. Socialism cannot be considered a mere economic system, its fundamental principles are directed against authority including God and the Church.

Q. How do Socialists look upon the Catholic Church?

A. Socialists look upon the Catholic Church as their greatest enemy.

Q. Why do socialists declare that theirs is purely an economic system?

A. Socialists declare that theirs is purely an economic system so as to more easily seduce the simple-minded.

CHARITY.

Q. What is Charity?

A. Charity is a divine virtue by which we love God above all things and our neighbor as ourselves.

Q. Why should we love God?

A. We should love God because He is all good in Himself.

Q. Why should we love our neighbor?

A. We should love our neighbor because he is a beloved creature of God redeemed by the precious blood of Christ.

Q. What does it mean to love God above all things?

A. To love God above all things means that we would rather suffer any other loss than to be separated from God.

Q. How did Our Lord express His precept of love?

A. Jesus said: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with thy whole heart, and with thy whole soul, and with thy whole mind . . . and thy neighbor as thyself."—St. Matt. 22:37.

Q. Can we love God without keeping His law?

A. We cannot love God without keeping His law; He says: "If anyone love Me, he will keep My commandments."—St. John 14:23.

Q. Upon what motive is Christian charity toward our fellow-man based?

A. Christian charity toward our fellow-man is based upon love and obedience toward God.

Q. What kind of love is Christian Charity?

A. Christian charity is an unselfish, disinterested love which extends to all our fellow-men whether they be Christian or unbeliever, rich or poor, friend or enemy.

Charity, the Origin of Every Blessing. Price 60 cts.

Q. What beautiful devotion have we in honor of God's love?

A. We have the devotion of the Sacred Heart of Jesus in honor of God's love.

Q. Why do we show great devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus?

A. We show great devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus because It contains the boundless love which prompted Our Divine Saviour to become man and die for our sins.

Q. What does Our Saviour call the first and greatest commandment?

A. Our Saviour says the first and greatest commandment is: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with thy whole heart." St. Matt. 22:37.

Q. What does Our Saviour call the second commandment?

A. Our Saviour says: "The second is like unto this: Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." St. Matt. 22:39.

Q. What does Christ say these two commandments contain?

A. Christ says these two commandments contain the whole law.

Q. Why do these two commandments contain the whole law?

A. These two commandments contain the whole law because if we love God and our fellow-man we will do our duty toward them in all things.

Q. How did Christ enjoin Christian Charity?

A. Christ said: "Love your enemies; do good to them that hate you, and pray for them that persecute and calumniate you. For if you love those (alone) that love you, what reward shall you have."—St. Matt. 5:44.

Q. Can we love God without loving our fellow-man?

A. St. John says: "If any man say, I love God, and hateth his brother, he is a liar."—I John 4:20.

Q. How does Our Lord say we shall be known as His disciples?

A. Our Lord says: "By this shall all men know that you are My disciples, if you have love one for another."—St. James 13:35.

Q. Did Christ establish the brotherhood of man?

A. Christ established the universal brotherhood of man.

Q. Was Christ the first to proclaim the universal brotherhood of man?

A. Christ was the first to proclaim the universal brotherhood of man.

Q. Does Christ say that the love of our neighbor is a new commandment?

A. Christ says: "A new commandment I give unto you: that you love one another, as I have loved you."—I John 13:34.

Q. Did not the Jews practice charity?

A. The Jews practiced charity but only to Jews.

Q. Did not the pagans practice charity?

A. Charity was unknown to the pagans; they sometimes made donations for the benefit of others but always with a political or personal end in view.

Q. Has the Church always practiced the principle of universal love for our fellow-man?

A. The Church has always practiced the principle of universal love for our fellow-man.

Q. Has the principle of universal love ever been practiced outside the Catholic Church?

A. The principle of universal love for our fellow-men has never been practiced outside of the Catholic Church.

Q. How does the Church practice the universal love of mankind?

A. The Church practices the universal love of mankind especially in her charitable institutions which are dotted over the whole face of the earth.

Q. What charity is found in the Catholic Church which is found no where else on earth?

A. In the Catholic Church, hundreds of thousands of men and women leave their homes and all that is dear to them to labor until death without any earthly reward in caring for suffering humanity.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Q. Have not secret societies a high form of brotherhood?

A. Secret societies have but a selfish form of brotherhood.

Q. To whom does the brotherhood of secret societies extend?

A. The brotherhood of secret societies extends only to their own members.

Q. What oath of brotherhood is taken by members of secret societies?

A. Members of secret societies take an oath merely to help those who swear to help them.

Q. Are Catholics forbidden to join secret societies?

A. Catholics are forbidden to join secret societies.

Q. Why are Catholics forbidden to join secret societies?

A. Catholics are forbidden to join secret societies because these societies are nothing else than religious sects.

Q. Why are secret societies said to be religious sects?

A. Secret societies are said to be religious sects because

they have a form of religious worship with their high-priests and chaplains.

Q. What is to be said of the oath taken by members of secret societies?

A. The blind oath of obedience taken by members of secret societies is contrary to the first principles of the Christian Religion.

Q. Why are secret societies said to be an injury to society at large?

A. Secret societies are an injury to society at large because they offend civic equality by binding a few to discriminate against their fellow-man.

Q. How are members of secret societies bound to discriminate against their fellow-man?

A. Members of secret societies are bound by oath to prefer their fellow-members to all others.

Q. Are secret societies hostile to the Church?

A. Secret societies are hostile to the Church though individual members are often well disposed to the Faith.

Q. What is the effect of membership in secret societies?

A. Membership in secret societies causes indifference and unbelief.

Q. Has the Church always been the friend of suffering humanity?

A. The Church has been a kind mother to suffering humanity throughout the ages: she abolished slavery, established hospitals, schools and asylums and pled the cause of the laboring man.

Q. Where do we find the best expression of the Church's attitude toward capital and labor?

A. We find the best expression of the Church's attitude toward capital and labor in the great encyclical of Pope Leo XIII on this subject.

THE CARDINAL VIRTUES, ETC.

Q. What are the Four Cardinal Virtues?

A. The four Cardinal Virtues are: Prudence, Justice, Fortitude and Temperance.

Q. What is Prudence?

A. Prudence is a virtue by which we distinguish true good from apparent good and avoid rash exposure to sin.

Q. What is Justice?

A. Justice is a virtue by which we always choose right and give to everyone what is due him.

Q. What is Fortitude?

A. Fortitude is a virtue which enables us to bear trial and persecution rather than abandon the course of duty.

Q. Why are these called Cardinal Virtues?

A. These are called Cardinal Virtues because upon them principally depends the moral life of Christians.

Q. How does imprudence lead many good men to fall?

A. Imprudence leads many good men to fall by causing them to trust too much to their own strength and to expose themselves to the danger of sin.

Q. What effect does the virtue of Justice produce upon the character?

A. The virtue of Justice makes men honorable in all their dealings with their fellow-men and brings upon them esteem and respect for honesty and integrity.

Q. What effect does the virtue of Fortitude produce upon the character?

A. The virtue of Fortitude makes men fearless and courageous in the performance of good and frees them from the influences of human-respect.

Q. What is human-respect?

A. Human respect is a weak sentiment which prompts us to modify or omit good deeds through fear of censure.

Q. What is Temperance?

A. Temperance is a virtue by which we control our bodily appetites and desires.

Q. What is the most common sin against the virtue of Temperance?

A. Drunkenness is the most common sin against the virtue of Temperance.

Q. Is it a sin to drink whiskey, wine or beer?

A. It is not a sin to drink moderately of whiskey, wine or beer unless there is known danger of excess.

Q. What is meant by the Total Abstinence Pledge?

A. The Total Abstinence Pledge is a promise to abstain from all alcoholic liquors.

Q. Is it praiseworthy to take the Total Abstinence Pledge?

A. To take the Total Abstinence Pledge is a beautiful act of self-denial by which men guard themselves against the grave evils of intemperance and set a good example to their fellow-men.

Q. Has the Church always opposed intemperance?

A. The Church has always opposed intemperance; has warned her children against the dangers of drink, but she has always done so prudently and wisely.

Q. How can Catholics promote the cause of temperance?

A. Catholics can promote the cause of temperance by taking the pledge and by joining a total abstinence society or temperance union.

Q. What virtue is opposed to the sin of pride?

A. The virtue of Humility is opposed to the sin of pride.

Q. What is Humility?

A. Humility is a virtue by which we acknowledge our own unworthiness and weakness and refer all our good works to God.

Q. Are those humble who are always proclaiming their own unworthiness?

A. Those who always proclaim their own unworthiness often seem to do so with the hope of eliciting praise and flattery from their hearers.

Q. Is humility an internal or an external virtue?

A. Humility is an internal virtue of the heart which appears unconsciously only in the external expression.

Q. What virtue is opposed to Avarice?

A. The virtue of Liberality is opposed to Avarice.

Q. What is Liberality?

A. Liberality is a virtue which prompts us to give freely to the help of the worthy poor.

Q. Does the virtue of Liberality consist in giving ostentatiously that for which we have no further use?

A. The virtue of Liberality does not consist in giving ostentatiously that for which we have no further use, but in quietly helping those in need even though it requires a sacrifice on our part.

Q. What is to be said of those who boast of their liberality?

A. Those who boast of their liberality receive their reward in the praise of men.

Q. What virtue is opposed to Lust?

A. The virtue of Chastity is opposed to Lust.

Q. What is Chastity?

A. Chastity is a virtue by which we subdue the base inclinations of nature to sin.

Q. What virtue is opposed to Anger?

A. The virtue of Meekness is opposed to Anger.

Q. What is meekness?

A. Meekness is a virtue by which we overcome all desire of revenge and restrain our feelings when offended.

Q. What virtue is opposed to Gluttony?

A. The virtue of Temperance in eating and drinking is opposed to Gluttony.

Q. What virtue is opposed to Envy?

A. The virtue of Brotherly Love is opposed to Envy.

Q. What virtue is opposed to Sloth?

A. The virtue of Diligence is opposed to Sloth.

CHRISTIAN PERFECTION.

Q. In what does Christian Perfection consist?

A. Christian Perfection consists in renouncing the world and living in the spirit of Christ.

Q. What are the Evangelical Counsels?

A. The Evangelical Counsels are: Voluntary Poverty, Perpetual Chastity and Entire Obedience to a Spiritual Superior.

Q. What is voluntary poverty?

A. Voluntary poverty is a free and entire renunciation of temporal things in order to set your heart and mind more fully on Eternity.

Q. What did Our Lord say to the young man in the Gospel.

A. Our Lord said: "If thou wilt be perfect, go sell what thou hast, and give to the poor, and thou shalt have treasure in Heaven; and come follow me."—St. Matt. 19:21.

Q. What is perpetual chastity?

A. Perpetual chastity is the renunciation of marriage and all the pleasures of the flesh in order to be free to devote our whole heart and soul to the service of God.

Q. What is entire obedience?

A. Entire obedience is the renunciation of our own will in order to do the will of God in all things through the command of a spiritual superior.

Q. Who are bound to practice the Evangelical Counsels?

A. Religious are bound by vow to practice the Evangelical Counsels.

Q. Can people in the world attain Christian Perfection?

A. People in the world can attain Christian Perfection if they perform the duties of their state and live and labor with the spirit of Christ.

Q. What is the spirit of Christ?

A. The spirit of Christ is expressed in His own words: "If any man will come after Me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross and follow Me."—St. Matt. 16:24.

Q. What rule does St. Paul give for perfection?

A. St. Paul says: "Whether you eat or drink, or whatever else you do, do all to the glory of God."—I Cor. 10:31.

THE CHURCH.

Q. How many true churches are there?

A. There is but one true Church.

Q. What is the true Church called?

A. The true Church is called the Catholic Church.

Q. What does Catholic mean?

A. Catholic means general or universal.

Q. Why is the Church called Catholic?

A. The Church is called Catholic because it has existed since the time of Christ and is spread over the whole world.

Q. How long has the Church been called Catholic?

A. The Church has been called Catholic since Apostolic times; the Apostles Creed says: "I believe in the Holy Catholic Church."

Q. Why is the Church sometimes called Roman Catholic?

A. The Church is sometimes called Roman Catholic because its chief pastor dwells in Rome.

Q. How long has the chief authority of the Church been located at Rome?

A. The chief authority of the Church has been located at Rome since the time of St. Peter.

Q. How long did St. Peter live in Rome before his death?

A. St. Peter lived twenty-five years in Rome before his death.

Q. How is Rome like the City of Washington?

A. Rome is the center of spiritual authority for the Church as Washington is the center of civil authority for the United States.

Q. Who founded the Catholic Church?

A. Christ founded the Catholic Church.

Q. Why did Christ found the Church?

A. Christ founded the Church to carry on the work which He Himself began on earth.

Q. What was Christ's work on earth?

A. Christ's work on earth was to preach the Gospel, and to bring the grace of salvation to all men.

Q. In whose name does the Church teach?

A. The Church teaches in Christ's name.

Q. Did Christ ever speak of founding many churches?

A. Christ never spoke of founding more than one Church,

He said: "Upon this rock I will build My Church."—St. Matt. 16:17.

Q. What did St. Paul say of one Faith?

A. St. Paul said there should be "One Lord, one Faith, one Baptism."—Eph. 4:5.

Q. What is the Church?

A. The Church is the society of all who profess the true faith of Christ and are subject to their lawful pastors under the rule of the Pope.

Q. How do we know that Christ did not found an invisible Church?

A. We know that Christ did not found an invisible Church because He commanded all to enter the Church, saying: "He that will not hear the Church let him be to thee as the heathen and the publican."—St. Matt. 18:17.

Q. Why then must the Church be visible?

A. The Church must be visible else we could not see it to enter and hear it according to Christ's command.

Q. Can the Catholic Church teach anything false?

A. The Catholic Church cannot teach anything false.

Q. Why can the Church not teach anything false?

A. The Church cannot teach anything false because the Holy Ghost guides it.

Q. What do we mean when we say that the Church cannot teach error?

A. When we say that the Church cannot teach error we mean that the Church is infallible.

Q. Is not God alone infallible from His own nature?

A. God alone is infallible from His own nature.

Q. How then is the Church infallible?

A. The Church is infallible through the direct assistance of God.

Q. What did Christ say to signify that His Church could never teach error?

A. Christ said to the Apostles: "He that heareth you heareth Me."—St. Luke 10:16.

Q. Is the Church a living teacher?

A. The Church is a living teacher endowed with divine authority to teach the Gospel to all nations unto the end of the world.

Q. Does the Bible contain all the teachings of Christ?

A. The Bible does not contain all the teachings of Christ.

Q. What is the rule of Faith in the Catholic Church?

A. The rule of Faith in the Catholic Church is the Bible and tradition as taught by the Church.

Q. What is meant by tradition?

A. By tradition is meant the teaching handed down from the Apostles, by the writings of the early Fathers, the Councils of the Church, and the decrees of the Popes.

Q. Is the Pope also infallible?

A. The Pope is infallible as the chief pastor of the Church.

Q. Is the Pope infallible in all things?

A. The Pope is not infallible in all things.

Q. When is the Pope infallible?

A. The Pope is infallible when he officially proclaims a doctrine of Faith or morals to the world.

Q. Is the Bible an inspired book?

A. The Bible is a book inspired by God; it is the Word of God.

Q. Who is the Primary Author of the Bible?

A. The Holy Ghost is the Primary Author of the Bible.

Q. Who is the only true interpreter of the Bible?

A. The Catholic Church is the only true interpreter of the Bible.

Q. Why is the Church the only true interpreter of the Bible?

A. The Catholic Church is the only true interpreter of the Bible because she alone has divine authority to teach the supernatural truths which it contains.

Q. Why cannot the Bible be interpreted by human authority?

A. Human authority, by its very nature, is incapable of interpreting supernatural truths.

Q. Do Protestants believe in the Bible?

A. Protestants believe in the Bible as the only source of Christian truth.

Q. How do Protestants interpret the Bible?

A. Protestants grant each individual the privilege of interpreting the Bible for himself.

Q. What has resulted from this principle of private interpretation?

A. This principle of private interpretation has caused disunion and uncertainty of belief amongst Protestants.

Q. Do all Protestants base their belief on the Bible alone?

A. All Protestants base their belief on the Bible alone.

Q. Do Protestants all interpret the Bible alike?

A. Protestants do not interpret the Bible alike; some teach there is a Hell and others teach there is none; some teach that Christ was divine, others that He was not divine and the like.

Q. Did all Christians in the world once believe in the Catholic Church?

A. All who bore the name of Christian believed in the Catholic Church for fifteen hundred years after the time of Christ.

Q. Why do many people refuse to believe in the Catholic Church now?

A. Many people refused to believe in the Catholic Church because they rebelled against her.

Q. When did these people rebel against the Catholic Church?

A. These people rebelled against the Catholic Church about 375 years ago.

Q. Who led these people to rebel against the Catholic Church?

A. Martin Luther led them to rebel against the Catholic Church in the year 1517.

Q. What did Luther do after leading these people away from the Catholic Church?

A. After leading these people away from the Catholic Church Luther started a new Church.

Q. Have other new churches been started since Luther's time?

A. About four hundred other new churches have been started since Luther's time.

Q. What are these churches called?

A. These churches are called Protestant churches.

Q. Why are they called Protestant churches?

A. These churches are called Protestant churches because they protest against the Catholic Church.

Q. Do Protestants believe in defined dogmas?

A. Protestants do not believe in defined dogmas.

Q. Does Protestantism lay claim to any authority?

A. Protestantism does not pretend to have authority to teach or rule its members.

Q. Are we allowed to go to Protestant churches?

A. We are not allowed to go to Protestant churches.

Q. Why are we not allowed to go to Protestant churches?

A. We are not allowed to go to Protestant churches because, when we go there, we take part with those who protest against the Catholic Church.

Q. Are we allowed to attend funerals in Protestant Churches?

A. We are allowed to attend funerals in Protestant churches

Q. Is it not narrow to forbid Catholics to attend Protestant Churches?

A. It is not narrow, it is a matter of honorable principle to forbid Catholics to attend services that are a protest against their Faith.

Q. What do Protestants call Luther?

A. Protestants call Luther the reformer.

Q. Why do they call Luther the reformer?

A. They call Luther the reformer because he tried to reform the Church of Christ.

Q. How did Luther try to reform the Church?

A. Luther tried to reform the Church by changing the teachings of Christ.

Q. What was Luther?

A. Luther was a Catholic priest of the Augustinian Order.

Q. Why did Luther abandon the Church?

A. Luther wished to rid himself of the Church's authority and teach according to his own ideas.

Q. Where does the name Protestant originate?

A. The name Protestant originates from a protest made by some German princes at Spyer, April 19, 1529, against any compromise with Catholics.

Q. Who introduced divorce into Christianity?

A. Protestants introduced divorce into Christianity.

Q. What is Luther's church called now?

A. Luther's church is called the Lutheran Church.

Q. Who started the English Church?

A. King Henry VIII started the English Church in the year 1534.

Q. Why did Henry VIII abandon the Catholic Church

A. Henry VIII abandoned the Catholic Church because the Pope would not grant him a divorce from his lawful wife Catherine.

Q. Who started the Calvinist Church?

A. John Calvin started the Calvinist Church in the year 1540.

Q. Who started the Methodist Church?

A. John Wesley started the Methodist Church in the year 1739.

Q. Who started the Baptist Church?

A. John Smyth started the Baptist Church in the year 1600.

Q. Who started the Presbyterian Church?

A. John Knox started the Presbyterian Church in the year 1560.

Q. Do any of the Protestant churches claim to be infallible?

A. None of the Protestant churches claim to be infallible.

Q. Did the different founders of the Protestant churches form different professions of faith for their churches?

A. Each founder of a church formed a special profession of faith for his followers.

Q. Why do many follow Protestantism?

A. Very many follow Protestantism because it does not demand obedience to authority, nor self-denial, nor penance.

Q. Why do many sincere Protestants reject the Catholic Church?

A. Many sincere Protestants reject the Catholic Church because from childhood they are taught to believe false calumnies against the Church.

Q. Do the lives of some Catholics hinder many from seeing the truth of the Church?

A. The lives of bad and negligent Catholics hinder untold numbers from seeing the truth and divinity of the Church.

Q. Does the Catholic Church teach the same as the Apostles did?

A. The Catholic Church does teach the same as the Apostles.

Q. Does the Catholic Church teach the same doctrine in all parts of the world?

A. The Catholic Church does teach the same doctrine in all parts of the world.

Q. Does the Catholic Church ever teach a new doctrine?

A. The Catholic Church never does teach a new doctrine.

Q. What do we mean when we say that the Church defines a doctrine?

A. In defining a doctrine the Church merely decides that it has come down as an article of Faith from the Apostles.

Q. Can we believe that which is uncertain?

A. We cannot believe that which is uncertain.

Q. Can we know the teachings of Christ without an infallible teacher?

A. We cannot know the teachings of Christ with certainty without an infallible teacher.

Q. Were the Apostles infallible teachers?

A. The Apostles were infallible teachers as even Protestants believe.

Q. Is it as difficult to teach the truth of Christ as it was in the time of the Apostles?

A. Humanly speaking it is much more difficult to teach the truth of Christ to-day than it was in the time of the Apostles.

Q. Is it not then reasonable to believe that the Church is infallible to-day?

A. It is most reasonable to believe that the Church is infallible to-day even as she was in the time of the Apostles.

Q. Has the Church always defined doctrines?

A. The Church has always defined doctrines since the times of the Apostles.

Q. Does the Catholic Church alone come down from the Apostles?

A. The Catholic Church alone comes down from the Apostles.

Q. Has the Catholic Church come down unchanged from the time of the Apostles?

A. The Catholic Church has come down from the Apostles with the same doctrine, the same priesthood and the same mission.

Q. What is meant by Apostolic succession?

A. By the Apostolic succession is meant that the priests and bishops have received the Apostolic authority through an unbroken line of Popes from St. Peter to Pius X.

Q. How does the Church define doctrines?

A. The Church defines doctrines through the Pope alone and by general council.

Q. What is a general council?

A. A general council is a meeting of the bishops of the world presided over by the Pope or his legate.

Q. How do we know that St. Peter was the chief of the Apostles?

A. We know that St. Peter was the chief of the Apostles because Christ said to him alone: "Thou art Peter (a rock), and upon this rock I will build My Church."—St. Matt. 16:18.

Q. Did the Apostles hold a general council?

A. The Apostles held a general council at Jerusalem. Acts 15:1-11.

Q. Who presided over this general council at Jerusalem?

A. St. Peter presided over this general council at Jerusalem. Acts 15.

Q. Were the Apostles persecuted for the Faith?

A. The Apostles were all martyrs for the Faith.

Q. Were many Christians put to death for the Faith?

A. Millions of Christians were put to death for the Faith, especially in the first three centuries after the death of Christ.

Q. Did Christ foretell the persecutions that would befall Christians.

A. Christ said to the Apostles: "Behold I send you as sheep in the midst of wolves . . . you shall be hated by all men for My name sake."—St. Matt. 10.

Q. Were many Popes put to death for the Faith?

A. All the Popes for three hundred years after the death of Christ were put to death for the Faith.

Q. How were the Apostles received?

A. Those who believed the teachings of the Apostles were ready to die with them and those who rejected them hunted them to death.

Q. Is the Church loved and hated?

A. The Church is loved by all who know her well and hated by all who know her not.

Q. Where did the priests celebrate Mass during the first three centuries?

A. During the first three centuries, the priests at Rome generally said Mass in the underground burial places of the Christians, called the Catacombs.

Q. Do the Catacombs exist to-day?

A. The Catacombs exist to-day; the tombs of the martyrs, the chapels, and even the altars may be seen in them; they are just outside the City of Rome.

Q. Is the Catholic Church one throughout the world?

A. The Catholic Church is one throughout the world.

Q. How are Catholics united as one throughout the world?

A. Catholics throughout the world believe the same doctrine, use the same Sacraments, and are subject to one chief pastor, the Pope.

Q. Why is the Catholic Church called holy?

A. The Catholic Church is called holy because it was founded by Jesus Christ to lead all men to a holy life by His holy teachings.

Q. Do many members of the Church lead holy lives?

A. Many indeed lead holy lives and many become great saints.

Q. Are all bound to belong to the Church of Christ?

A. All are bound to belong to the Church of Christ.

Q. What is meant by saying that outside the Church there is no salvation?

A. When we say outside the Church there is no salvation, we mean that Christ established His Church as the sole guardian of His law and teaching and gave her alone the ministry of His graces.

Q. How then can they be saved who are not Catholics?

A. They who are not Catholics may be saved if they are

in sincere good faith and try to do the will of God to the best of their knowledge.

Q. What is said of those who are in good faith outside of the Church?

A. Those who are in good faith outside the Church are said to belong to the soul of the Church.

Q. Whom did Christ choose to be the first ministers of His Church?

A. Christ chose the Apostles to be the first ministers of His Church.

Q. What mission did Christ give to the Apostles?

A. Christ commanded the Apostles to preach the Gospel to all nations unto the end of the world.

Q. Was this command meant for the Apostles alone?

A. This command was meant not for the Apostles alone but for all the bishops and priests of the Church until the end of time.

Q. What powers did Christ bestow upon the bishops and priests through the Apostles?

A. Christ bestowed upon the bishops and priests those same divine powers which He had used in His public ministry.

Q. What does the Gospel of St. Mark say of the mission of the Apostles?

A. St. Mark 16:15, says: "Christ said to them: 'Go ye into the world and preach the Gospel to every creature.' "

Q. How does St. Matthew describe the mission of the Apostles?

A. St. Matthew says 28:18-20: "Jesus coming spoke to them saying: 'All power is given Me in Heaven and on earth. Going therefore, teach ye all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have told you; and behold I am with you all days even to the consummation of the world.' "

Q. Why could Christ not have meant this mission for the Apostles alone?

A. Christ could not have meant this mission for the Apostles alone because it was to last to the end of the world, whilst the Apostles all died within fifty or sixty years after Christ.

Q. What does St. John say of the power Christ gave to His ministers?

A. St. John (20:21) says: "Christ said therefore to them: Peace be to you. As the Father hath sent Me so I also send you."

Q. What were the three chief powers which Christ bestowed on His ministers?

A. The three chief powers which Christ bestowed on His ministers were the power to preach the Gospel, the power to offer the Sacrifice of His body and blood, and the power to forgive sins.

Q. Did Christ command all men to believe the teachings of His ministers?

A. Christ commanded all men to believe the teachings of His ministers just as though He Himself were teaching them.

Q. Have the bishops and priests of the Catholic Church always used the powers given them by Christ?

A. The bishops and priests of the Catholic Church have always used the powers given them by Christ since the time of the Apostles.

Q. Do Catholic bishops and priests alone possess these powers?

A. Catholic bishops and priests alone possess the powers given by Christ to the Apostles.

Q. Why are Catholic bishops and priests the only true ministers of Christ?

A. Catholic bishops and priests are the only true ministers of Christ because they alone have come down in an unbroken line from the Apostles.

Q. How long will the Catholic Church last?

A. The Catholic Church will last until the end of the world.

Q. Is there any other religion in the world like the Catholic religion?

A. There is no other religion in the world like the Catholic religion.

Q. Are there not evils in the Catholic Church?

A. There are some bad members in the Church, but the Church is ever pure and spotless.

Q. How do we know that the Church will last till the end of the world?

A. We know that the Church will last until the end of the world because Christ promised to remain with her and declared that: "The gates of Hell shall never prevail against her."

—St. Matt. 16:18.

Q. Are not the Ethnic religions: Buddhism, Brahamism and Confucianism similar to the Catholic religion?

A. The Ethnic religion have no similarity whatever to the Catholic religion; they are mere human systems that have formed a kind of religion out of native superstitions.

Q. Have not the Ethnic religions many practices and precepts similar to Catholic practices and precepts?

A. Although the Ethnic religions are older than Christianity, they copied some practices and precepts in the early Christian days from Christian missionaries and added them to their religious code.

Q. Is there not some good in the Ethnic religions?

A. The Ethnic religions possess merely the natural good that God implanted in the heart of man at creation, such as pagan and heathen tribes have had at all times.

Q. What is excommunication?

A. Excommunication is a penalty imposed on disobedient members of the Church by which they are deprived of the participation in the blessings of the Faith.

Q. Is excommunication a curse to drive men to Hell?

A. Excommunication is not a curse to drive men to Hell; it is intended to bring men to a realization of their error, and to warn others against the same error.

GRACE.

Q. How can we save our soul?

A. We can save our soul through God's grace.

Q. Can we be saved without God's grace?

A. We cannot be saved without God's grace.

Q. What is grace?

A. Grace is a supernatural gift which God bestows on us to enable us to save our soul.

Q. How does fallen man gain God's grace?

A. Fallen man gains God's grace through the merits of Jesus Christ.

Q. Why can we not be saved without God's grace?

A. We cannot be saved without God's grace because to attain salvation is a supernatural work that lies beyond the sphere of our natural powers.

Q. Does God give His grace to all men?

A. God gives all men sufficient grace to work out their salvation.

Q. Can we reject the grace of God?

A. We can reject the grace of God since we are creatures of free-will.

Q. What does St. Paul say of receiving the grace of God in vain?

A. St. Paul says: "We exhort you that you receive not the grace of God in vain."—II Cor. 6:1.

Q. How many kinds of grace are there?

A. There are two kinds, sanctifying grace and actual grace.

Q. What does sanctifying grace effect in the soul?

A. Sanctifying grace makes the soul holy and pleasing to God.

Q. What is said of the soul that possesses sanctifying grace?

A. The soul that possesses sanctifying grace is said to be in the state of grace.

Q. Can we lose sanctifying grace?

A. We can lose sanctifying grace through mortal sin alone.

Q. When are we in the state of grace?

A. We are in the state of grace when we are free from mortal sin.

Q. How can we regain sanctifying grace if we have lost it?

A. If we have lost sanctifying grace, we can regain it by receiving the Sacrament of Penance and also by making an act of perfect contrition.

Q. Must we strive to preserve sanctifying grace in our soul?

A. We must strive to preserve sanctifying grace in our soul by prayer and good works.

Q. Can we increase sanctifying grace in our souls?

A. We can increase sanctifying grace in our souls especially by means of the Sacraments.

Q. What is actual grace?

A. Actual grace is that help of God which enlightens our mind and moves our will to avoid evil and do good.

Q. What is the grace of perseverance?

A. The grace of perseverance is that grace by which we remain faithful to God unto the end.

Q. Can we be sure that we are saved?

A. We cannot be sure that we are saved.

Q. What does St. Paul say of taking heed lest we fall?

A. St. Paul says: "He that thinketh himself to stand let him take heed lest he fall."—1 Cor. 10:12.

Q. Should we pray for God's grace?

A. We should always pray for God's grace.

Q. Does God always give us sufficient grace to enable us to avoid sin?

A. God does always give us sufficient grace to enable us to avoid sin.

Q. What does St. Paul say of temptation?

A. St. Paul says: "God is faithful, who will not suffer you to be tempted above that which you are able."—1 Cor. 10:13.

Q. Can those who are in the state of sin perform good deeds?

A. Those who are in the state of sin can perform good deeds, but they cannot merit anything in Heaven until they are freed from the guilt of mortal sin.

Q. What was the error of Jansenism?

A. Jansenism branded as sins all the deeds of the sinner, even those that were good in themselves.

Q. What was the error of Pelagianism?

A. Pelagianism held that man could attain to sanctity without the aid of grace.

Q. What special means did Christ establish to convey God's grace to our souls?

A. Christ established the seven sacraments as special means of conveying God's grace to our souls.

THE SACRAMENTS.

Q. What is a Sacrament?

A. A Sacrament is an external sign instituted by Christ to give grace.

Q. From whom have the sacraments power to give grace?

A. The sacraments have the power to give grace directly from God.

Q. Why does Christ choose to give us grace through a visible sign?

A. Christ gives us His grace through a visible sign as a pledge that we have received it and to enable us openly to profess our Faith in His Redemption.

Q. What grace do the sacraments give?

A. The sacraments give the grace gained for us by Christ on the cross.

Q. Do the sacraments always give grace?

A. The sacraments always give grace if we receive them worthily.

Q. Do we receive the grace of a sacrament if we receive it from one who is in a state of sin?

A. We do receive the grace of a sacrament if we receive it worthily even from one who is in sin.

Q. In whose name does the minister of the sacraments act?

A. The minister of the sacraments acts in Christ's name.

Q. What two sacraments give sanctifying grace?

A. Baptism and Penance give sanctifying grace.

Q. Why do Baptism and Penance give sanctifying grace?

A. Baptism and Penance give sanctifying grace because they remit sin.

Q. What are Baptism and Penance called?

A. Baptism and Penance are called sacraments of the dead.

Q. Why are Baptism and Penance called sacraments of the dead?

A. Baptism and Penance are called sacraments of the dead because they are intended for those who are spiritually dead in sin.

Q. What grace do the other sacraments give?

A. The other five sacraments increase sanctifying grace in our souls.

Q. What then are the sacraments that increase sanctifying grace in our souls?

A. Confirmation, Holy Eucharist, Extreme Unction, Holy Orders and Matrimony increase sanctifying grace in our souls.

Q. What are these five sacraments called?

A. These five sacraments are called sacraments of the living.

Q. Why are these five sacraments called sacraments of the living?

A. These five sacraments are called sacraments of the living because they are intended for those who are living in sanctifying grace.

Q. Is it a grave sin to receive the sacraments of the living in mortal sin?

A. It is a sacrilege to receive the sacraments of the living in mortal sin.

Q. What is a sacrilege?

A. A sacrilege is the abuse of a sacred thing.

Q. Do the sacraments merely signify the grace given?

A. The sacraments not only signify the grace given but also effect it in our soul.

Q. Does each sacrament give a special grace?

A. Each sacrament gives a special sacramental grace.

Q. What is meant by a special sacramental grace?

A. By a special sacramental grace is meant that each sacrament gives a special help to attain the end for which it was instituted.

Q. What is the special grace of Baptism?

A. Baptism gives us the grace to live spiritually as children of God.

Q. What is the special grace of Penance?

A. The special grace of Penance is to raise the soul from the death of sin and strengthen it against temptation.

Q. What is the special grace of Confirmation?

A. Confirmation gives us strength to live as soldiers of Jesus Christ.

Q. What is the special grace of the Holy Eucharist?

A. The special grace of the Holy Eucharist is to nourish our soul and prepare us for eternal life.

Q. What is the special grace of Holy Orders?

A. Holy Orders gives the grace to enable men to fulfill the apostolic mission of Christ.

Q. What is the special grace of Matrimony?

A. Matrimony gives the grace to enable man and woman to dwell together in peace and love and raise up Christian families.

Q. What is the special grace of Extreme Unction?

A. Extreme Unction gives a special grace to prepare the Christian for the journey to eternity.

Q. Can we receive the sacraments more than once?

A. We can receive all the sacraments more than once except Baptism, Confirmation and Holy Orders.

Q. Can we receive the other four sacraments more than once?

A. We can receive the sacraments of Penance, Holy Eucharist, Extreme Unction and Matrimony more than once.

Q. Why can we receive Baptism, Confirmation and Holy Orders but once?

A. We can receive Baptism, Confirmation and Holy Orders but once because they imprint a character on the soul.

Q. How long does the sacramental character remain in the soul?

A. The sacramental character remains in the soul forever.

Q. What character does Baptism imprint on the soul?

A. Baptism imprints the character of Christian on the soul.

Q. What character does Confirmation imprint on the soul?

A. Confirmation imprints the character of a soldier of Christ on the soul.

Q. What character does Holy Orders imprint on the soul?

A. Holy Orders imprints the character of a sacred minister of Christ on the soul.

Q. Who instituted the ceremonies connected with the sacraments?

A. The Church, under the guidance of the Holy Ghost, instituted the ceremonies connected with the sacraments.

BAPTISM.

Q. What is Baptism?

A. Baptism is a sacrament that takes away original sin and makes us Christians.

Q. Why are we said to be born again in Baptism?

A. We are said to be born again in Baptism because we thereby become children of God and heirs of heaven.

Q. Does Baptism ever remit actual sins?

A. Baptism remits all actual sins of which the person baptized may be guilty.

Q. Does Baptism remit the temporal punishment due to sin?

A. Baptism remits all the temporal punishment due to sin.

Q. Does the Bible say that Baptism remits sins?

A. The Bible says: "Be baptized every one of you . . . for the remission of your sins."—Acts 2:38.

Q. What does St. Hilary say in the fourth century?

A. St. Hilary says: "When we are renewed in the laver of Baptism through the power of the Word, we are freed from the sins of our origin."

Q. What does St. Augustine say of Baptism?

A. St. Augustine says: "There is none who does not die to sin in Baptism, infants to original sin only, but older persons die also to all sins."

Q. Can we be saved without Baptism?

A. We cannot be saved without Baptism.

Q. How do we know that we cannot be saved without Baptism?

A. Christ and the Church tell us that we cannot be saved without Baptism.

Q. What did Christ say to show that we cannot be saved without Baptism?

A. Christ said: "Unless a man be born again of water and the Holy Ghost, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God."—St. John 3:5.

Q. Will children who die without Baptism suffer the torments of Hell?

A. Children who die without Baptism, though they are deprived of the sight of God, will not suffer the torments of Hell.

Q. How could men be saved under the old law?

A. Men could be saved under the old law by believing in the Redeemer to come.

Q. How could children be saved under the old law?

A. Children could be saved under the old law by circumcision and the active faith of their parents.

Q. What was circumcision?

A. Circumcision was a sign of faith in Christ, sometimes called a sacrament of the old law.

Q. How many kinds of Baptism are there?

A. There are three kinds of Baptism; Baptism of water, Baptism of blood and Baptism of desire.

Q. What is Baptism of blood?

A. To die for the Faith before receiving Baptism is Baptism of blood.

Q. What is Baptism of desire?

A. Baptism of desire is an ardent desire to receive the Sacrament of Baptism when it is impossible to receive it.

Q. Are Baptism of blood and Baptism of desire sacraments?

A. Baptism of blood and Baptism of desire are not sacraments but acts which serve to move God to grant the grace of Baptism.

Q. How did Our Lord command the Apostles to baptize?

A. Our Lord said to the Apostles: "Going therefore, teach ye all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost."—St. Matt. 28:19.

Q. Who administers the Sacrament of Baptism?

A. The priest administers the Sacrament of Baptism.

Q. Is anyone else ever allowed to baptize?

A. Anyone may baptize in danger of death if a priest cannot be obtained.

Q. How do you baptize a person?

A. To baptize a person, you pour water on his head while saying: "I baptize thee in the name of the Father, and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost."

Q. Should the child be taken to the Church, if it lives, after private Baptism?

A. The child should be taken to the Church, if it lives, after private Baptism, to have the ceremonies supplied.

Q. To what priest should you go for Baptism?

A. You should always go to your parish priest for Baptism.

Q. May you go to any other than your parish priest for Baptism?

A. Another priest may baptize with the pastor's permission, in case of necessity, or when the child is born in another parish and cannot conveniently be taken to its own parish church.

Q. May an unbeliever baptize in case of necessity?

A. An unbeliever may baptize in case of necessity and need only have the intention of baptizing as the Church baptizes or as Christ intended.

Q. What kind of water does the priest use in solemn Baptism?

A. In solemn Baptism, the priest uses baptismal water, so called because it is blessed for this purpose on Holy Saturday or the Saturday before Pentecost.

Q. Will the priest baptize the child again after private Baptism?

A. The priest will not baptize the child again after private Baptism if he is sure the Baptism was valid.

Q. Can Baptism ever be given more than once?

A. Baptism can never be given more than once.

Q. What kind of water is used in private Baptism?

A. Common water is used in private Baptism.

Q. Of what should you be careful in baptizing a person?

A. When baptizing a person, you should be careful that the water touch his skin and should say the words correctly whilst pouring the water.

Q. When several persons are present, which one should baptize?

A. When several persons are present, a man should always be preferred to a woman, yet a Catholic woman should be preferred to a non-Catholic man.

Q. May a mother or father baptize his own child in case of necessity?

A. A mother or father should never baptize his own child unless there is no other man or woman at hand who can baptize it.

Q. Should a child be baptized if you are not sure that it is still living?

A. If you are not sure the child is still living, you should baptize it conditionally, saying: "If thou art alive, I baptize thee in the name of the Father, and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost."

Q. Are converts to the Catholic Church baptized again?

A. Converts to the Catholic Church are not baptized again if they have been properly baptized.

Q. Are converts baptized again if there is a well-founded doubt about their baptism?

A. If there is a well-founded doubt about their Baptism, converts are baptized conditionally.

Q. How soon after birth should children be baptized?

A. Children should be baptized as soon as possible after birth.

Q. Is it allowed to baptize the children of unbelievers?

A. It is not allowed to baptize the children of unbelievers

without the consent of their parents and unless it is certain that they are to be brought up Catholics.

Q. Is it allowed to baptize the children of unbelievers when they are sick?

A. It is not allowed to baptize the children of unbelievers when they are sick without the consent of their parents or unless death is imminent and certain and it can be done without bringing odium on religion.

Q. Are persons validly baptized by the words: "I baptize thee in the name of Christ, or in the name of the Holy Trinity?"

A. Persons are not validly baptized by the words: "I baptize thee in the name of Christ or in the name of the Holy Trinity"; nor by any other form than the true formula.

Q. What are sponsors?

A. Sponsors are the godfather and godmother who make the baptismal promises in the name of the child.

Q. Who can act as sponsors?

A. Good, practical Catholics only can act as sponsors.

Q. What promises are made in Baptism?

A. In Baptism, the sponsor promises in the name of the child to renounce the devil and all his works and pomps.

Q. What kind of name should be given to the child in Baptism?

A. The child should be given the name of a saint in Baptism.

Q. What is the duty of sponsors?

A. Sponsors are bound to instruct the child in its religious duties if the parents fail to do so.

Q. Can those who have not made their Easter duty act as sponsors?

A. Those who have not made their Easter duty cannot act as sponsors.

Q. May children act as sponsors?

A. Children at the age of thirteen or fourteen may act as sponsors if they have been confirmed.

Q. How should the godmother hold the child?

A. The godmother should hold the child on her right arm with the clothing open on the child's breast and shoulders.

Q. When should the godfather touch the child?

A. The godfather should place his hand on the child whilst the priest pours the water.

THE SACRAMENT OF CONFIRMATION.

Q. What is Confirmation?

A. Confirmation is the sacrament through which we receive the Holy Ghost to make us perfect Christians and soldiers of Jesus Christ.

Q. Why are we said to become soldiers of Jesus Christ in Confirmation?

A. We are said to become soldiers of Jesus Christ in Confirmation because we receive the grace to struggle against the power of Satan.

Q. What is the effect of Confirmation?

A. Confirmation gives us strength and courage to practice and profess our Faith.

Q. Who gives Confirmation?

A. The bishop gives Confirmation.

Q. How does the bishop give Confirmation?

A. When the bishop confirms a person, he extends his hands over him, prays that he may receive the Holy Ghost, and anoints his forehead with holy chrism in the form of a cross.

Q. What is holy chrism?

A. Holy chrism is a mixture of olive oil and balsam consecrated by the bishop.

Q. What does the bishop say when he anoints the forehead?

A. When he anoints the forehead, the bishop says: "I sign thee with the sign of the cross and confirm thee with the chrism of salvation in the name of the Father, and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost."

Q. Why does the Bishop anoint the forehead in Confirmation?

A. The bishop anoints the forehead in Confirmation to signify that the Christian must never be ashamed of his faith.

Q. Why does the bishop strike the person he confirms lightly on the cheek?

A. The bishop strikes the person he confirms lightly on the cheek to remind him that he must be ready to suffer and die, if necessary, for the faith.

Q. What gifts does the Holy Ghost bring in Confirmation?

A. In Confirmation the Holy Ghost brings seven gifts: Wisdom, Understanding, Counsel, Fortitude, Knowledge, Piety and Fear of the Lord.

Q. What is the gift of Wisdom?

A. The gift of Wisdom is a special grace which enables us to know more clearly the mysteries of faith.

Q. What is the gift of Counsel?

A. The gift of Counsel is a special grace which warns us against the deceits of the devil and the dangers to salvation.

Q. What is the gift of Fortitude?

A. The gift of Fortitude is a special grace which strengthens us to do the will of God in all things.

Q. What is the gift of Piety?

A. The gift of Piety is a special grace which fills our hearts with love for God,

Q. What is the gift of Fear of the Lord?

A. The Fear of the Lord is the gift which makes us avoid sin because it offends God.

Q. Must we be in the state of grace to receive Confirmation worthily?

A. We must be in the state of grace to receive Confirmation worthily.

Q. Is it a sin to neglect Confirmation?

A. It is a sin to neglect Confirmation.

Q. Why is it a sin to neglect Confirmation?

A. It is a sin to neglect Confirmation because we need its graces to enable us to keep and practice our Faith.

Q. Do we have a sponsor in Confirmation?

A. We do have a sponsor in Confirmation.

Q. How should sponsors be chosen?

A. Boys should have a good Christian man, and girls a good Christian woman, as sponsor in Confirmation.

Q. Why do we have a sponsor in Confirmation?

A. Our sponsor in Confirmation should be a friend to help us to fulfill our Christian duties.

Q. Why do we usually take the name of a saint in Confirmation?

A. We usually take the name of a saint in Confirmation that we may have him for a patron and a model when struggling against sin.

Q. What twelve fruits does the Holy Ghost bring in Confirmation?

A. The twelve fruits of the Holy Ghost are Charity, Joy, Peace, Patience, Benignity, Goodness, Long-suffering, Mildness, Faith, Modesty, Continency and Chastity.

Q. Why are these called the fruits of the Holy Ghost?

A. These are called the fruits of the Holy Ghost because they are the product of His graces in our souls.

Q. What are the eight Beatitudes?**A.** The eight Beatitudes are:

1. Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the Kingdom of Heaven.
2. Blessed are the meek, for they shall possess the land.
3. Blessed are they that mourn, for they shall be comforted.
4. Blessed are they that hunger and thirst after justice, for they shall be filled.
5. Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy.
6. Blessed are the clean of heart, for they shall see God.
7. Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God.
8. Blessed are they that suffer persecution for justice' sake, for theirs is the Kingdom of Heaven.

Q. Where do we get the eight Beatitudes?**A.** We get the eight Beatitudes from Our Lord's Sermon on the Mount.**THE SACRAMENT OF THE HOLY EUCHARIST.****Q. What is the Holy Eucharist?****A.** The Holy Eucharist is the sacrament of Our Lord's Body and Blood.**Q. What does the Holy Eucharist contain?****A.** The Holy Eucharist contains Our Lord's Body and Blood and His Soul and Divinity.**Q. Is Our Lord really and truly present in the Holy Eucharist?****A.** Our Lord is really and truly present in the Holy Eucharist with His Body and Blood and His Soul and Divinity.

Q. Under what form is Our Lord present in the Holy Eucharist?

A. Our Lord is present in the Holy Eucharist under the form of bread and wine.

Q. When does our Lord become present in the Holy Eucharist?

A. Our Lord becomes present in the Holy Eucharist when the priest changes bread and wine into Our Lord's Body and Blood.

Q. Who gave the priest power to change bread and wine into Our Lord's Body and Blood?

A. Our Lord Himself gave the priest power to change bread and wine into His Body and Blood.

Q. When did Our Lord institute the Holy Eucharist?

A. Our Lord instituted the Holy Eucharist at the Last Supper, the night before He died.

Q. Who were present at the Last Supper?

A. The twelve Apostles were present at the Last Supper.

Q. Do we receive lifeless flesh and blood in the Holy Eucharist?

A. In the Holy Eucharist, we receive the living Body and Blood of Christ.

Q. What does St. Paul say of the Holy Eucharist?

A. St. Paul (1 Cor. 10-16) says: "The chalice of benediction which we bless, is it not the communion of the blood of Christ. And the bread which we break, is it not the partaking of the body of the Lord?"

Q. What did Our Lord say in foretelling the Holy Eucharist?

A. Our Lord said: "The bread that I will give is My flesh for the life of the world."—St. John 6:52.

Q. What did Our Lord say when the Jews asked: "How can this Man give us His flesh?"

A. Jesus answered emphatically: "Amen, amen, I say unto

you, unless you eat My flesh and drink My blood you cannot have life in you.”—St. John 54.

Q. What did many of the disciples do on hearing this?

A. On hearing this “many of the disciples went away and walked no more with Him.”—St. John 6:67.

Q. Did Our Lord recall them?

A. Our Lord did not recall them because He meant exactly what He said.

Q. How did Our Lord institute the Holy Eucharist?

A. Our Lord took bread and blessed it and said: “Take ye and eat, this is My body; then He took the cup of wine and said: Drink ye all of this for this is My blood which shall be shed for the remission of sins. Do this for a commemoration of Me.”—St. Matt. 26, 26-28.

Q. What took place when Our Lord said: “This is My Body; this is My Blood?”

A. When Our Lord said: “This is My Body; this is My Blood,” the bread and wine which He had before him were changed into His Body and Blood.

Q. What did Our Lord mean when He said to the Apostles: “Do ye this for a commemoration of Me?”

A. When Our Lord said to the Apostles: “Do ye this for a commemoration of Me” He gave them power to change bread and wine into His Body and Blood.

Q. By what power does the priest change bread and wine into the Body and Blood of Christ?

A. The priest changes bread and wine into the Body and Blood of Christ by the power of Christ.

Q. What is the changing of bread and wine into Our Lord’s Body and Blood called?

A. The changing of bread and wine into Our Lord’s Body and Blood is called Transubstantiation; that is, the changing of one substance into another.

Q. How can Our Lord take upon Himself the form of bread and wine?

A. By His omnipotence, Our Lord can take upon Himself the form of bread and wine as easily as He took the form of an infant in Bethlehem.

Q. Do we adore the Holy Eucharist?

A. We do adore the Holy Eucharist.

Q. Why do we adore the Holy Eucharist?

A. We adore the Holy Eucharist because Our Lord, Who is present therein, is true God.

Q. How long has the Church taught the real presence of Christ in the Holy Eucharist?

A. The Church has taught the real presence of Christ in the Holy Eucharist from the time of the Apostles themselves.

Q. Why did Our Lord institute the Holy Eucharist?

A. Our Lord instituted the Holy Eucharist to give us His Body and Blood as food for our souls and as a memorial of His passion and death.

Q. What effect does the Holy Eucharist have on our souls?

A. The Holy Eucharist strengthens our souls in virtue and lessens our evil inclinations.

Q. For what does the Holy Eucharist prepare our bodies?

A. The Holy Eucharist prepares our bodies for a glorious resurrection.

Q. What does St. Paul say about unworthy communion?

A. St. Paul says: "Whosoever shall eat this bread or drink the chalice of the Lord unworthily, shall be guilty of the Body and Blood of the Lord."—1 Cor. 11:23.

Q. What does St. Paul say about the judgment against unworthy communion?

A. St. Paul says: "He that eateth and drinketh unworth-

ily, eateth and drinketh judgment to himself, not discerning the body of the Lord."—1 Cor. 11:29.

Q. What does St. Cyril, in the third century, say concerning the Holy Eucharist?

A. St. Cyril, in the third century, says: "Christ Himself having declared: 'This is My body,' who shall dare doubt it henceforth? And having said: 'This is My blood', who shall ever doubt, saying: 'This is not His blood?'"

Q. What do Protestants believe of the Holy Eucharist?

A. Protestants believe that the Holy Eucharist consists in partaking of bread and wine as figures of Our Lord's Body and Blood.

Q. What does St. Jerome say concerning the Holy Eucharist?

A. St. Jerome, in the third century, says: "The Christian is fully convinced that he partakes not merely of bread and wine, but of the true Body and of the true Blood of the Son of God."

Q. Do we receive both the Body and Blood of Christ when we receive the Holy Eucharist under the form of bread alone?

A. We do receive both the Body and Blood of Christ when we receive the Holy Eucharist under the form of bread alone.

Q. Are the Body and Blood of Christ both present under the form of bread?

A. Both the Body and the Blood of Christ are present under the form of bread alone.

Q. Are both the Body and the Blood of Christ present under the form of wine?

A. Both the Body and the Blood of Christ are present under the form of wine.

Q. Can the Body and Blood of Christ be divided in the Holy Eucharist?

A. The Body and Blood of Christ cannot be divided, each small part contains the Body and Blood of Christ.

Q. Did Christ also promise to dwell in us?

A. Christ said: "He that eateth My flesh and drinketh My blood abideth in Me and I in him."—St. John 6:5-7.

Q. Why do we receive the Holy Eucharist under the form of bread alone?

A. We receive the Holy Eucharist under the form of bread alone because it is more practical on account of the great numbers who communicate.

Q. Why is the Holy Eucharist called the Sacrament of God's love?

A. The Holy Eucharist is called the Sacrament of God's love because Our Lord gives us Himself and dwells amongst us in the Holy Eucharist out of love for us.

Q. Does Our Lord give us Himself in the Holy Eucharist?

A. Our Lord gives us Himself in the Holy Eucharist.

Q. What do we generally call the Holy Eucharist in the tabernacle?

A. We generally call the Holy Eucharist in the tabernacle the Blessed Sacrament or our Eucharistic God.

Q. How does Our Lord show infinite love in the Holy Eucharist?

A. Our Lord shows infinite love in the Holy Eucharist by dwelling upon hundreds of thousands of altars throughout the world and by entering again and again into millions of breasts.

Q. How should we behave in the presence of the Blessed Sacrament?

A. We should be serious and respectful and never talk or gaze about in the presence of the Blessed Sacrament.

Q. Should women folks have covered heads when in church?

A. Women folks should always have covered heads when in church.

Q. How do we know when entering the church that the Blessed Sacrament is present?

A. If the Blessed Sacrament is present in the church, there is always burning a lamp of olive oil, called the sanctuary lamp.

Q. Is Christ truly present on the altar as Our Lord and Saviour?

A. Christ is as truly present on the altar as He was in the crib of Bethlehem or on the cross of Calvary.

Q. What should we do when we enter a church in which the Blessed Sacrament is present?

A. When we enter a church in which the Blessed Sacrament is present, we should genuflect and then kneel and pray.

Q. What should we do if we enter a church when the Blessed Sacrament is exposed?

A. If we enter the church when the Blessed Sacrament is exposed, we should kneel on both knees and bow down reverently.

Q. What should we do during the elevation at Mass and during Benediction?

A. During the elevation at Mass and at Benediction, we should look devoutly at the Blessed Sacrament and say: "My Lord and my God."

Q. What indulgence can we gain by looking devoutly at the Blessed Sacrament during the elevation at Mass and during Benediction?

A. By looking devoutly at the Blessed Sacrament during the elevation at Mass and during Benediction and saying: "My Lord and my God," we can gain an indulgence of seven years and seven quarantines daily and a plenary indulgence weekly.

Q. When do we receive the Holy Eucharist?

A. We receive the Holy Eucharist when we go to Holy Communion.

Q. How often should we go to Holy Communion?

A. We should go to Holy Communion every day if possible.

Q. Why should we go so often to Holy Communion?

A. We should go often to Holy Communion because the Holy Eucharist is the heavenly food that gives strength to our souls and enables us to resist temptation.

Q. What is to be said of those who say that they are not good enough to go to Holy Communion often?

A. It is wrong to say that we are not good enough to go to Holy Communion often; we do not go to Holy Communion because we are holy but to become holy.

Q. Should we stay away from Holy Communion because our mind is troubled with unworthy thoughts?

A. If our mind is troubled with unworthy thoughts against our will we should rather go more frequently to Holy Communion.

Q. Should we stay away from Holy Communion because we cannot feel devotion?

A. Though we cannot feel devotion, we should not stay away from Holy Communion for we can gain abundant graces without feeling devotion.

Q. What is the wish of the Church in regard to Holy Communion?

A. The Church wants all the faithful to go to Holy Communion daily.

Q. What dispositions does the Church require on the part of those who receive Holy Communion?

A. The Church simply requires freedom from mortal sin and a right intention on the part of those who receive Holy Communion.

Q. Why does the Church want us to go to daily Communion?

A. The Church wants us to go to daily Communion because this was the intention of Christ when He gave us His Body and Blood under the form of bread which is our daily food.

Q. Is not daily Communion meant for the good and perfect alone?

A. Daily communion is meant not for the good and perfect alone, but especially for the weak who are struggling against sin.

Q. Is Holy Communion a reward for virtue?

A. Holy Communion is not a reward for virtue, but a remedy to strengthen the soul against sin and temptation.

Q. What should we do before receiving Holy Communion?

A. Before receiving Holy Communion we should prepare our soul, our mind and our body.

Q. How should we prepare our soul for Holy Communion?

A. We should cleanse our soul from sin by a good confession.

Q. May we ever receive Holy Communion without going to confession?

A. With the advice of our confessor, we may receive Holy Communion without going to confession if we are free from mortal sin.

Q. How should we prepare our mind for Holy Communion?

A. We should prepare our mind for Holy Communion by prayer.

Q. How should we prepare our body for Holy Communion?

A. We should prepare our body for Holy Communion by fasting from midnight.

Q. How do we break our fast?

A. We break our fast if we swallow any particle of food or any drop of liquid.

Q. Do we break our fast if we take medicine?

A. We do break our fast if we take medicine.

Q. May we clean the teeth or rinse the mouth before Holy Communion?

A. We may clean the teeth and rinse the mouth before Holy Communion, but we should be careful not to swallow any of the water.

Q. What should we do after Holy Communion?

A. After Holy Communion we should spend some time in prayer and thanksgiving before leaving the church.

Q. What prayers should we say after Holy Communion?

A. After Holy Communion we should thank Our Lord for having come to us and ask Him for the blessings we need.

Q. How should we be dressed when we go to Holy Communion?

A. We should be dressed modestly and cleanly when we go to Holy Communion.

Q. May the sick whose condition is not dangerous receive Holy Communion when not fasting?

A. In a long continued illness, the sick may, with the advice of their Confessor, receive Holy Communion often when not fasting.

Q. What is meant by an unworthy Communion?

A. An unworthy Communion means to receive the Body and Blood of Christ when in the state of mortal sin.

Q. What sin does he commit who receives Holy Communion unworthily?

A. He who receives Holy Communion unworthily commits a great sacrilege.

Q. Does he who receives Holy Communion in mortal sin receive the grace of the sacrament?

A. He who receives Communion in mortal sin does not receive the grace of the sacrament.

Q. Is our Communion unworthy if we remember a mortal sin which we have forgotten in confession?

A. Our Communion is not unworthy if we remember a mortal sin which we have forgotten in confession, but it would be well to go to confession again if convenient.

Q. What is the great feast of the Holy Eucharist?

A. Corpus Christi is the great feast of the Holy Eucharist.

Q. On what other day is the Holy Eucharist especially honored?

A. The Holy Eucharist is especially honored on Holy Thursday, the day of its institution.

Q. What celebration is held in honor of the Holy Eucharist each year?

A. Forty-Hours Devotion of the Blessed Sacrament is held each year in honor of the Holy Eucharist in most churches.

Q. Do devout Catholics visit the Blessed Sacrament?

A. Devout Catholics often make visits to the Blessed Sacrament and spend some time in prayer and devotion.

Q. What is Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament?

A. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament is the blessing given by the priest with the sacred Host.

THE MASS.

Q. When does the priest change bread and wine into Our Lord's Body and Blood?

A. The priest changes bread and wine into Our Lord's Body and Blood when he says Mass.

Q. What is the Mass?

A. The Mass is the sacrifice of Our Lord's Body and Blood.

Q. Under what form does Our Lord sacrifice His Body and Blood in the Mass?

A. In the Mass, Our Lord sacrifices His Body and Blood under the form of bread and wine.

Q. When did Our Lord sacrifice His Body and Blood in another manner?

A. Our Lord sacrificed His Body and Blood in another manner on the cross.

Q. Under what form did Our Lord sacrifice His Body and Blood on the cross?

A. Our Lord sacrificed His Body and Blood on the cross in the form of man.

Q. What does St. Ambrose say of celebrating Mass?

A. St. Ambrose, in the fourth century, says: "I began to celebrate Mass I began to weep most bitterly and supplicate God in the midst of the oblation itself."

Q. Was the sacrifice of the Mass foretold by the Prophet Malachias?

A. The Prophet Malachias 1:11, says: "From the rising of the sun even to the going down . . . in every place there is sacrifice, and there is offered to My name a clean oblation."

Q. Why is the Mass said in Latin?

A. The Mass is said in Latin because a universal language not subject to change seems to be best suited to the unchanging liturgy of the Church which exists in all parts of the world throughout the ages.

Q. Would it not be more suitable for the people to hear Mass in their own language?

A. Since the liturgy of the Mass is composed of official prayers directed to God and not prayers recited in common with

the people there is no apparent reason why it should be written in the language of the people.

Q. Do the people know the prayers of the Mass?

A. The people have the translation of the Mass prayers in their prayer books.

Q. How is the Mass like Our Lord's death on the cross?

A. The Mass and Our Lord's death on the cross are one and the same sacrifice.

Q. Why are the Mass and Our Lord's death on the cross the same sacrifice?

A. The Mass and Our Lord's death on the cross are the same sacrifice because in both Christ is the priest and the Victim.

Q. Is Christ then the priest who offers the sacrifice of the Mass?

A. Christ is the High Priest who offers the sacrifice of the Mass.

Q. Why do we say that Christ offers the sacrifice of the Mass?

A. We say that Christ offers the sacrifice of the Mass because the priest acts in His name and person when he celebrates Mass.

Q. What is a sacrifice?

A. A sacrifice is the oblation of a victim to God to acknowledge His supreme dominion over the world.

Q. What does St. Augustine say of Christ as the Priest and Victim of the Mass?

A. St. Augustine says: "For this cause also He is a Priest, Himself the Offerer, Himself also the Oblation.

Q. What did the sacrifices of the old Law signify?

A. The sacrifices of the old Law were figures and types of the Sacrifice of the Mass.

Q. Why did Christ sacrifice Himself on the cross?

A. Christ sacrificed Himself on the cross to redeem the human race from sin.

Q. Why is Christ offered in the Mass?

A. Christ is offered in the Mass to renew the sacrifice of the cross and apply its fruits to our souls.

Q. At what part of the Mass does the priest change the bread and wine into the Body and Blood of Christ?

A. The priest changes the bread and wine into the Body and Blood of Christ at the consecration of the Mass.

Q. What words does the priest say at the consecration of the Mass?

A. At the consecration of the Mass, the priest says the words of Christ: "This is My body; this is My blood."

Q. Why does the priest say: "This is My body", instead of "This is the body of Christ"?

A. The priest says: "This is My body", because he is acting in the very person of Christ.

Q. When did Christ say: "This is My body; this is My blood"?

A. Christ said: "This is My body; this is My blood" at the last supper when he instituted the Holy Eucharist.

Q. What took place when Christ said: "This is My body; this is My blood"?

A. When Our Lord said: "This is My body; this is My blood" the substance of the bread and wine was changed into the substance of His Body and Blood.

Q. Did the bread and wine still remain after Our Lord said: "This is My body; this is My blood"?

A. After Our Lord said: "This is My body; this is My blood" the bread and wine no longer remained.

Q. Did Our Lord's Body and Blood look like human flesh and blood?

A. Our Lord's Body and Blood did not look like human flesh and blood but retained the appearances of bread and wine.

Q. What does the priest do at the offertory of the Mass?

A. At the offertory of the Mass, the priest offers to God the bread and wine which are to be changed into the Body and Blood of Christ.

Q. What takes place at the communion of the Mass?

A. At the communion of the Mass the priest and people consume the Victim of the sacrifice.

Q. What does St. John Chrysostom say concerning the solemnity of the Mass?

A. St. John Chrysostom says: "At that time angels, too, stand by the priest, and the whole order of heavenly powers cry aloud, and the space around the altar is filled with the spirit of Him who lieth there."

Q. How should we assist at Mass?

A. We should assist at Mass with the same prayerful reverence as though we were kneeling at the foot of Calvary's cross.

Q. How often must we go to Mass?

A. We must go to Mass every Sunday and Holyday.

Q. Is it a sin to miss Mass on Sundays and Holydays?

A. It is a mortal sin to miss Mass, through our own fault, on Sundays and Holydays.

Q. Should we go to Mass on other days too?

A. It is good to go to Mass every day if we can.

Q. Who obtain the fruits of the Mass?

A. All the faithful on earth and the souls in Purgatory share in the fruits of the Mass.

Q. Who obtain special graces from the Mass?

A. Those for whom the priest offers it and those who are present obtain special graces from the Mass.

Q. Can a Mass be bought for money?

A. A Mass cannot be bought for all the money in the world.

Q. Why are offerings made for Masses?

A. Offerings are made to the priest with a request that he apply the special fruits of the Mass to our intention.

Q. How is the Mass applied to the souls in Purgatory?

A. The Mass is applied to the souls in Purgatory after the manner of prayer.

Q. What fruits do the souls in Purgatory receive from Masses that are offered for them?

A. The souls in Purgatory receive whatever fruits God sees fit to grant them from the Masses offered for them.

Q. What is an altar?

A. An altar is a place on which sacrifice is offered.

Q. Why are candles used on the altars?

A. Candles symbolize the light of Faith and recall the early days of the Catacombs.

Q. What do the linen altar cloths represent?

A. The linen altar cloths represent the clean linens in which Our Lord's body was buried.

Q. Why does the priest wear special vestments at Mass?

A. The priest wears special vestments at Mass as the symbol of his priestly office.

Q. How long have the vestments of the Mass been in use?

A. The vestments of the Mass have been in use, with very little change, since the time of the Apostles.

Q. Why are Masses offered in honor of the saints and martyrs?

A. Masses are offered in honor of the saints and martyrs to thank God for the graces He has granted to them and to obtain their intercession.

Q. Do we offer the sacrifice of the Mass to the saints and martyrs?

A. We do not offer the sacrifice of the Mass to the saints and martyrs but to God alone.

THE SACRAMENT OF PENANCE.

Q. What is Penance?

A. Penance is a sacrament through which the sins committed after Baptism are forgiven.

Q. What sins can be forgiven in the Sacrament of Penance?

A. All sins, however grave, can be forgiven in the Sacrament of Penance.

Q. Who takes away our sins in the Sacrament of Penance?

A. The priest takes away our sins in the Sacrament of Penance.

Q. By whose power are sins forgiven in the Sacrament of Penance?

A. Sins are forgiven in the Sacrament of Penance by the power of Christ.

Q. When does the priest receive power to forgive sins in the Sacrament of Penance?

A. The priest receives power to forgive sins in the Sacrament of Penance when he is ordained.

Q. Does not reason tell us that no man can forgive sins?

A. Reason does tell us that no man can forgive sins by his own power and in his own name.

Q. How then can the priest forgive sins?

A. The priest forgives sins as the minister of Christ, using Christ's power and authority.

Q. In what words did Christ give priests power to forgive sins?

A. Christ said to the Apostles: "Whose sins you shall forgive they are forgiven them; and whose sins you shall retain they are retained."—St. John 20:23.

Q. How do we know that Christ intended this power for the priests as well as for the Apostles?

A. We know that Christ intended this power for the priests of to-day as well as for the Apostles because He decreed that His ministry should last until the end of the world.

Q. Does man forgive sins in any other instance than in the Sacrament of Penance?

A. Man forgives sins in the Sacrament of Baptism as well as in the Sacrament of Penance.

Q. What must we do to obtain forgiveness of our sins in the Sacrament of Penance?

A. To obtain forgiveness of our sins in the Sacrament of Penance, we must confess our sins to the priest and be truly sorry for them.

Q. Can we be forgiven if we are not sorry for our sins?

A. We cannot be forgiven if we are not sorry for our sins.

Q. Why must we confess our sins to the priest?

A. We must confess our sins to the priest because confession is a part of the Sacrament of Penance.

Q. Why is it not sufficient to confess our sins direct to God?

A. If it were sufficient to confess our sins to God it would

have been useless for Christ to have instituted the Sacrament of Penance and given His priests the power to forgive and retain sins.

Q. How does the priest retain sins in the Sacrament of Penance?

A. The priest retains sins by refusing to grant absolution.

Q. When does the priest refuse to grant absolution.

A. The priest refuses to grant absolution to those who are not truly sorry for their sins, or who refuse to restore ill-gotten goods, or who will not avoid the near occasions of sin.

Q. Why did Christ institute the Sacrament of Penance?

A. Christ instituted the Sacrament of Penance to enable us to obtain His grace of pardon in a visible manner.

Q. Do priests, bishops, cardinals and the Pope go to confession?

A. Priests, bishops, cardinals and the Pope himself all go to confession.

Q. Does St. Ambrose say that priests have the power to forgive sins?

A. St. Ambrose says: "It seems impossible for sins to be forgiven by penitence, but Christ granted this to His Apostles, which has been from the Apostles transmitted to the ministry of the priests."

Q. What sins are we bound to tell in confession?

A. We are bound to tell all our mortal sins in confession.

Q. Is it well also to tell our venial sins?

A. It is well also to tell our venial sins.

Q. Is it enough to name the sin we have committed?

A. It is not enough to name the sin we have committed, we must also tell the number of times we have committed it.

Q. What should we do if we find no sin on our soul since our last confession?

A. If we find no sin on our soul, we should mention some sin of our past life for which we are still sorry.

Q. Is it well to go to confession often though we are not conscious of having committed sin?

A. Though we are not conscious of sin, it is well to go to confession often to increase sanctifying grace in our soul, to gain strength against temptation and to receive advice and comfort.

Q. Are there any sins that cannot be forgiven?

A. There is no sin that cannot be forgiven except final impenitence.

Q. Why cannot final impenitence be forgiven?

A. Final impenitence cannot be forgiven because the sinner thereby refuses to accept God's pardon.

Q. Is it a sin to conceal a mortal sin in confession?

A. It is a sin of sacrilege to conceal a mortal sin in confession.

Q. Why is it a sacrilege to conceal a mortal sin in confession?

A. It is a sacrilege to conceal a mortal sin in confession because we thereby tell a lie to the Holy Ghost and make our confession worthless.

Q. Do we receive forgiveness if we forget one or more sins in confession?

A. We do receive forgiveness if we forget one or more sins in confession.

Q. What should we do if we have forgotten a sin in confession?

A. If we have forgotten a sin in confession we should tell it in our next confession.

Q. Is it wrong to mumble over a sin so that the priest will not understand it?

A. It is wrong to mumble over a sin or mislead the priest in telling our sins because then we do not really confess the sin.

Q. Why should we never be ashamed to confess our sins?

A. We should never be ashamed to confess our sins because the priest is a spiritual father who has compassion on us and guards our secret with his life, and no matter how grave our sins may be, he does not think less of us and is the same towards us as if he knew nothing about our sins.

Q. Is there any case recorded in which a priest revealed the secret of confession?

A. No true case is recorded in which a priest revealed the secret of confession, but there are many instances of priests who suffered disgrace and even death in guarding the seal of confession.

Q. What does it mean to be truly sorry for sin?

A. To be truly sorry for sin means to hate and detest sin and strive to avoid it in the future.

Q. What is true sorrow for sin called?

A. True sorrow for sin is called contrition.

Q. What is perfect contrition?

A. Perfect contrition is the sorrow for sin that comes from the love of God.

Q. What is imperfect contrition?

A. Imperfect contrition is the sorrow for sin that comes from the fear of Hell and the loss of Heaven.

Q. Is imperfect contrition sufficient for confession?

A. Imperfect contrition is sufficient to make our confession worthy.

Q. What should we do if we fall into mortal sin?

A. If we fall into mortal sin, we should make an act of perfect contrition and go to confession as soon as possible.

Q. How can we make an act of perfect contrition?

A. We can make an act of perfect contrition by thinking upon the goodness of God toward us and our own baseness in offending him.

Q. Does perfect contrition take away our sins before we receive absolution from the priest?

A. Perfect contrition does take away our sins before we receive absolution if we fully intend to go to confession as soon as possible,

Q. Are we truly sorry for our sins if we are ready to commit them again?

A. We cannot be truly sorry for our sins unless we firmly make up our minds never to commit them again and to avoid the near occasions of them.

Q. Should we be ready to do penance?

A. If we are truly sorry for our sins, we will willingly accept the penance which the priest gives us.

Q. Should we restore ill-gotten goods?

A. We cannot be truly sorry for our sins if we are not ready to restore ill-gotten goods.

Q. Should we repair the injury done by talking about others?

A. We cannot be truly sorry for our sins unless we are ready to repair the injury done by talking about others.

Q. Should we forgive those who have injured us?

A. We cannot be truly sorry for our sins unless we forgive those who have injured us.

Q. What is the act of contrition?

A. The act of contrition is a prayer expressing our sorrow and regret for having sinned against God.

Q. Where should our sorrow for sin arise?

A. Our sorrow for sin should arise in our heart with a deep sense of our guilt before God.

Q. From what motive should we be sorry for our sins?

A. We should be sorry for our sins, not because they debase us before man, but because they separate us from God.

Q. What is the occasion of sin?

A. Any person, place or thing that may lead us into sin is called the occasion of sin.

Q. Why should we be sorry for sin?

A. We should be sorry for sin because sin offends God.

Q. What kind of evil is sin?

A. Sin is the greatest of evils, the cause of all misery and death.

Q. Why is sin the greatest of evils?

A. Sin is the greatest of evils because it alone can separate us from God and cast us into Hell.

Q. How should we prepare for confession?

A. To prepare for confession we should examine our conscience and pray for grace to know and detest our sins.

Q. What does it mean to examine our conscience?

A. To examine our conscience means to go over our thoughts, words and actions and see wherein we have sinned.

Q. What is conscience?

A. Conscience is our interior knowledge of right and wrong enlightened by Faith.

Q. What should we seek to discover in the examination of conscience?

A. In the examination of conscience, we should seek to discover, not only our sins, but also their causes and the occasions of them.

Q. Is it sometimes necessary to tell the circumstances of a sin?

A. It is necessary to tell the circumstances which change the nature of a sin.

Q. What is a circumstance that would change the nature of stealing?

A. To steal from the Church makes theft a sacrilege.

Q. Should we also examine the sentiments of our hearts?

A. We should examine our hearts carefully to discover any ignoble desires or affections that may be growing therein.

Q. What two great dangers are to be avoided in examining our conscience?

A. In examining our conscience, we should avoid carelessness on the one hand and over-anxiety on the other.

Q. When do we make a careless examination of conscience?

A. We make a careless examination of conscience when we do not give sufficient time and prayer to the task of discovering our sins.

Q. When do we give away to over-anxiety?

A. We give way to over-anxiety if, after making a careful examination of conscience, we are worried and fretful lest our confession is bad.

Q. How should we avoid over-anxiety and scruples?

A. To avoid over-anxiety and scruples, we should remember that God is not a tyrant who is seeking a chance to condemn us, but a kind and loving Father who wishes only to save us and take us to Himself.

Q. What is a penance?

A. A penance is some prayers or good works to atone for our sins.

Q. Is it a sin to neglect our penance?

A. To neglect our penance is a sin which must be told in confession.

Q. What punishment for sin is taken away by the Sacrament of Penance?

A. The eternal punishment for sin is taken away in the Sacrament of Penance.

Q. What is meant by the temporal punishment of sin?

A. The temporal punishment of sin is that punishment which is due after the guilt of the sin is forgiven.

Q. Why should we undergo punishment for a sin after its guilt has been forgiven?

A. The punishment due, after the guilt of the sin has been forgiven, is intended to teach us to respect God's authority and impress upon us how wrong it is to offend God.

Q. What are the chief means of doing penance?

A. Prayer, fasting, almsgiving and the spiritual and corporal works of mercy are the chief means of doing penance.

Q. What are the chief spiritual works of mercy?

A. The chief spiritual works of mercy are: To admonish the sinner, to instruct the ignorant, to counsel the doubtful, to comfort the sorrowful, to bear wrongs patiently, to forgive all injuries and to pray for the living and the dead.

Q. What are the chief corporal works of mercy?

A. The chief corporal works of mercy are: To feed the hungry, to give drink to the thirsty, to clothe the naked, to ransom the captive, to harbor the harborless, to visit the sick, and to bury the dead.

INDULGENCES.

Q. What is an indulgence?

A. An indulgence is a remission of the temporal punishment due to sin, after the sin has been forgiven.

Q. Is an indulgence the remission of sin?

A. An indulgence is not the remission of sin.

Q. Is an indulgence a permission to commit sin or a pardon of future sin?

A. An indulgence is not a permission to commit sin or a pardon of future sin.

Q. Has the Church ever issued an indulgence granting release from "the guilt and punishment" of sin?

A. The Church has never, neither by pope or council, issued an indulgence granting a release from the guilt and punishment of sin.

Q. Has the Church ever sold indulgences?

A. The Church has never sold indulgences, nor has she ever permitted anyone to do so in her name.

Q. Why do Protestants say that the pope sold indulgences to build St. Peter's Church?

A. Protestants say that the pope sold indulgences because he granted an indulgence to all who made a gift toward building St. Peter's Church.

Q. Does an indulgence free us from any law or duty?

A. An indulgence does not free us from any law or duty.

Q. Is an indulgence a sacrament?

A. An indulgence is not a sacrament.

Q. Can an indulgence ever remit the eternal punishment due to sin?

A. An indulgence can never remit the eternal punishment due to sin.

Q. Can we gain an indulgence if we are in mortal sin?

A. We cannot gain an indulgence if we are in mortal sin.

Q. What must be the state of our soul when we gain an indulgence?

A. To gain an indulgence we must be in the state of grace.

Q. Can we gain an indulgence without any effort on our part?

A. We cannot gain an indulgence unless we perform the good works enjoined.

Q. What does it mean to apply indulgences to the souls in purgatory?

A. To apply indulgences to the souls in purgatory means that we beg God to accept these indulgences as He does our prayers for the benefit of the souls in purgatory.

Q. What is a Privileged Altar?

A. A Privileged Altar is an altar to which is attached the special privilege that the priest may apply a plenary indulgence to the departed soul for whom he offers the mass on this altar.

Q. What two kinds of indulgences are there?

A. There are plenary indulgences and partial indulgences.

Q. What does a plenary indulgence effect?

A. A plenary indulgence takes away all the temporal punishment due to sin.

Q. What does a partial indulgence effect?

A. A partial indulgence takes away part of the temporal punishment due to sin.

Q. Where does the Church get the power to grant indulgences?

A. Christ gave the Church power to grant indulgences when He gave the Apostles power to bind and loose.

Q. How did the Church in the early ages exercise the power of remitting the temporal punishment due to sin?

A. In the early ages, the Church imposed penances often extending over many years, to satisfy for temporal punishment due to sin.

Q. Did the Church sometimes dispense in whole or in part, from these long penances?

A. The Church did sometimes dispense, in whole or in

part, from these long penances, and at the same time remitted the temporal punishment; this was called an indulgence.

Q. What is meant by an indulgence of a hundred days?

A. An indulgence of a hundred days means that the Church grants us the remission of as much temporal punishment as we would have gained by a hundred days of penance in the early ages.

Q. What is meant by an indulgence of seven years and seven quarantines?

A. An indulgence of seven years and seven quarantines means a remission of temporal punishment such as we would have gained by penance extending over a period of seven years including the observance of Lent.

Q. What is the main idea of indulgences?

A. The main idea of indulgences is that satisfaction made by one person is applied to another.

Q. Who made the satisfaction from which indulgences are granted?

A. Christ and the saints made the satisfaction from which indulgences are granted.

Q. How is the satisfaction made by Christ and the saints dispensed amongst the faithful?

A. The satisfaction made by Christ and the saints is entrusted to the Church, and the Church grants it to the faithful as she deems them worthy of it.

Q. Why is it clear that Christ gave the Church power to remit the temporal punishment due to sin?

A. Since Christ gave the Church power to remit the guilt and the eternal punishment due to sin, He certainly would not have withheld the power to remit this lesser punishment called the temporal punishment.

Q. What do we call the satisfaction for sin made by Christ and the saints?

A. We call the satisfaction for sin made by Christ and the saints the treasury from which the Church draws when she grants an indulgence.

Q. How do we know that the satisfaction made by Christ and the saints is left to the Church?

A. We know that the satisfaction made by Christ and the saints is left to the Church because all that they did and suffered was meant for the benefit of sinful man.

Q. Who can grant indulgences?

A. The Pope, as the head of the Church, can grant all kinds of indulgences.

Q. Can bishops grant indulgences?

A. Bishops can grant certain partial indulgences.

Q. Must we go to confession to gain an indulgence?

A. To gain a plenary indulgence we are generally required to go to confession and Holy Communion.

Q. How do we know that we share in the satisfaction of sin made by Christ?

A. We know that we share in the satisfaction for sin made by Christ because, as St. Paul says: "We are one body in Christ."
—Rom. 12:5.

Q. What does St. John say to show that Christ satisfies for sin?

A. St. John says: "Christ is the propitiation for our sins."
—I John 2:2.

Q. How does St. Thomas explain the satisfaction of sins?

A. St. Thomas says: "All the saints intended that whatever they did or suffered for God's sake should be profitable, not only for themselves, but also for the Church."

THE SACRAMENT OF EXTREME UNCTION.

Q. What is Extreme Unction?

A. Extreme Unction is a sacrament which gives grace to those who are in danger of death from sickness.

Q. What grace does Extreme Unction give?

A. Extreme Unction cleanses the soul from the remains of sin and strengthens it against the power of Satan.

Q. Does Extreme Unction ever give health and strength to the body?

A. Extreme Unction gives health and strength to the body when God sees fit.

Q. Who administers Extreme Unction?

A. The priest administers Extreme Unction.

Q. What does the epistle of St. James say about Extreme Unction?

A. The epistle of St. James (5:14) says: "Is any man sick among you, let him bring in the priests of the Church and let them pray over him, anointing him with oil in the name of the Lord."

Q. How does the priest administer Extreme Unction?

A. In administering Extreme Unction the priest anoints the sick person with holy oil and prays over him.

Q. How does the priest anoint the sick person?

A. The priest anoints the sick person's eyes, ears, nose, mouth and his hands and feet.

Q. What does the priest say when anointing the sick person?

A. When anointing the sick person the priest prays that God may pardon him whatever he has sinned by seeing, hearing, smell, taste, speech, and by touch and walking.

Q. What is meant by the last sacraments?

A. Confession, Holy Communion and Extreme Unction are called the last sacraments when given to the dying.

Q. Should children also receive the last sacraments when in danger of death?

A. Children who have reached the use of reason should receive the last sacraments when in danger of death.

Q. May Extreme Unction be given to an unconscious person?

A. Extreme Unction may be given to an unconscious person if it can be supposed he would wish to receive it if he were conscious.

Q. How does Extreme Unction cleanse the soul from the remains of sin?

A. Extreme Unction remits venial sins and those mortal sins which the sick person can no longer confess and takes away the evil effects of sin.

Q. When should the priest be called to give Extreme Unction?

A. The priest should be called to give Extreme Unction whenever there is even slight danger of death from sickness or injury.

Q. What special care should be taken in calling the priest?

A. Special care should be taken to call the priest if possible, whilst the person has the full use of his senses,

Q. How should those in care of the sick person prepare for the coming of the priest?

A. Those in care of the sick person should see that his body is clean and decorous, and the sick room set in order before the priest arrives to give Extreme Unction.

Q. How should we receive Extreme Unction?

A. We should receive Extreme Unction with lively faith and devotion, making acts of Faith, Hope, Love and Contrition.

Q. How should those who are present assist the sick person?

A. Those present should pray for the sick person, reciting in common the litanies and other prayers for the dying.

Q. What should the sick person do whilst waiting for the priest?

A. Whilst waiting for the priest the sick person should make acts of perfect contrition and pray with those around him.

Q. Is it wrong to defer Extreme Unction for fear of frightening the sick person?

A. It is wrong to defer Extreme Unction for fear of frightening the sick person, for it brings peace and comfort to the soul and sometimes restores health to the body.

Q. What priest should be called to give the last sacraments?

A. The parish priest should always be called, but in his absence any priest may be called to give the last sacraments.

Q. Is it a sin to neglect to call the priest to one who is in danger of death?

A. It is a sin for those responsible to neglect to call the priest to one who is in danger of death from sickness, or injury or old age.

Q. What should be provided in the sick room?

A. In the sick room there should be provided a table or stand with a white cover on which should be placed a crucifix, two wax candles, holy water, a glass of drinking water and a teaspoon.

Q. What should those about the house do when the priest arrives?

A. When the priest arrives, those about the house should instantly fall on their knees to adore the Blessed Sacrament which he carries on his bosom.

Q. What should those present do whilst the priest administers the last sacraments?

A. Those present should leave the room whilst the priest is hearing the sick person's confession, then all who are in the house should enter and kneel and pray whilst the priest gives Holy Viaticum and Extreme Unction.

Q. What is Holy Communion called when given to the dying?

A. Holy Communion, when given to the dying, is called Holy Viaticum.

Q. Is Holy Viaticum given to those who are not fasting?

A. Holy Viaticum is given to those who are not fasting.

Q. May we receive Extreme Unction more than once?

A. We may receive Extreme Unction as often as we are in danger of death from a new attack of sickness or from injury.

THE SACRAMENT OF HOLY ORDERS.

Q. What is Holy Orders?

A. Holy Orders is a sacrament which confers the powers of the priesthood and grace to exercise these powers.

Q. What did St. Paul write to Timothy concerning the grace of the priesthood?

A. St. Paul wrote: "Neglect not the grace that is in thee which was given thee by prophecy with imposition of the hands of the priesthood."—I Tim. 4:14.

Q. What is the priesthood?

A. The priesthood is the ministry established by Christ to continue His work of salvation to the end of the world.

Q. What does St. Paul say of the ministry?

A. St. Paul says: "Let man so account of us as the min-

isters of Christ, and the dispensers of the mysteries of God."—1 Cor. 4:1.

Q. What are the three chief powers of the priesthood?

A. The three chief powers of the priesthood are: To preach the Gospel, to offer the sacrifice of the Mass and to administer the sacraments.

Q. Who administers the sacrament of Holy Orders?

A. The bishop administers the sacrament of Holy Orders.

Q. Did St. Paul tell Titus, the bishop, to ordain priests?

A. St. Paul writes: "For this reason I left thee in Crete, that thou shouldst ordain priests in every city as I also appointed thee."—Tit. 1-5.

Q. How are priests ordained?

A. The bishop imposes his hands on those to be ordained, prays that the Holy Ghost may come upon them, and clothes them with the sacred vestments.

Q. What ministers of the Church receive the sacrament of the Holy Orders?

A. Bishops, priests, deacons and sub-deacons receive the sacrament of Holy Orders.

Q. Can a priest ever lose the character of the priesthood?

A. A priest can never lose the character of the priesthood; he is a priest forever.

Q. What special grace do priests receive in the sacrament of Holy Orders?

A. In the sacrament of Holy Orders, priests receive the grace to lead pure lives and labor zealously for the salvation of souls.

Q. Is the priesthood a high dignity?

A. The priesthood is the highest dignity to which mortal man can attain.

Q. What are minor orders?

A. Minors orders are the lower orders conferred on candidates for the priesthood.

Q. What is the tonsure?

A. The tonsure is a ceremony by which candidates for the priesthood are entered into the ranks of clerics.

Q. Who should become priests?

A. Those alone who are called by God should become priests.

Q. What did Our Lord say to the Apostles regarding their vocation?

A. Our Lord said to the Apostles: "You have not chosen me, but I have chosen you."—St. John 15:16.

Q. What does St. Paul say about being called to the priesthood?

A. St. Paul says: "Neither doth any man take the honour (of the priesthood) to himself but he that is called by God."—Heb. 5:4.

Q. How can a person know that he has a vocation to the priesthood?

A. He has a vocation to the priesthood who constantly desires to become a priest and is fitted in body and mind and virtue for this high office.

Q. What motives should he have who wishes to become a priest?

A. He who wishes to become a priest should be prepared to expend himself in toil and suffering for the honor and glory of God and for the salvation of souls.

Q. How should the faithful look upon bishops and priests?

A. The faithful should revere bishops and priests as the representatives of Christ on earth.

Q. What is the priest's life?

A. The priest's life is one of trial and self-denial which could scarcely be borne without special graces.

Q. Are we bound to obey bishops and priests?

A. We are bound to obey bishops and priests in all that pertains to religion.

Q. What did Christ say to signify that we should obey bishops and Priests?

A. Christ said to the Apostles: "He that heareth you heareth Me."—St. Luke 10:16.

Q. What does St. Paul say about obeying prelates?

A. St. Paul (Heb. 13:17) says: "Obey your prelates and be subject to them."

Q. Why do we call the priest father?

A. We call the priest father because he provides for our spiritual needs with the love and self-sacrifice of a father for his children.

THE SACRAMENT OF MATRIMONY.**Q. What is Matrimony?**

A. Matrimony is a sacrament which unites man and woman in Christian marriage.

Q. Can Christians be married without receiving the Sacrament of Matrimony?

A. Christians cannot be married without receiving the Sacrament of Matrimony.

Q. Are the marriage contract and the Sacrament of Matrimony the same?

A. The marriage contract and the Sacrament of Matrimony are one and the same thing for Christians.

Q. Can the bond of marriage be broken?

A. The bond of marriage cannot be broken by any power on earth except by death.

Q. What does St. Paul say about the bond of marriage?

A. St. Paul says: "A woman is bound by the law as long as her husband liveth; but if her husband die, she is at liberty; let her marry whom she will."—1 Cor. 7:39.

Q. What does Christ say of the close union between man and wife?

A. Christ says: "God made them male and female; wherefore a man shall leave father and mother and shall cleave to his wife, and they shall be two in one flesh . . . what therefore God has joined together let no man put asunder."—Mark 10:6.

Q. Has the Catholic Church ever granted a divorce?

A. The Catholic Church has never granted a divorce throughout nineteen hundred years.

Q. What is to be said of those Christians who have been divorced in a civil court?

A. Those Christians who have been divorced in a civil court are still husband and wife as they were before.

Q. Has the State then any right to grant divorce?

A. The State has no right to grant divorce.

Q. What is to be said of divorced persons who "re-marry"?

A. Divorced persons who "re-marry" are not married; they are living in a state of public sin.

Q. What does St. Luke say about marriage and divorce?

A. St. Luke (16:18) says: "Everyone who putteth away his wife and marrieth another committeth adultery, and he that marrieth her who is put away from her husband committeth adultery."

Q. Does the Catholic Church ever permit married people to separate?

A. The Catholic Church sometimes permits married people to separate when there are grave reasons, but they always remain husband and wife until death.

Q. Are persons who have been granted a separation ever allowed to marry again?

A. Persons who have been granted a separation cannot, for any cause on earth, marry again, and they are obliged to be reconciled if possible.

Q. In what case can marriage be annulled?

A. Marriage can be annulled only in case it is invalid.

Q. What does St. Augustine say about the separation of man and wife?

A. St. Augustine says: "That wedlock be not dissolved, and that neither, if separated, be united to another."

Q. What does Tertullian, second century, say of the marriage union?

A. Tertullian says: "How can we find words to describe the happiness of that marriage which the Church joins together; and the oblation confirms; and the blessing seals; the angels report; the Father ratifies."

Q. Before whom does the Church command Catholics to be married?

A. The Church commands Catholics to be married before their own parish priest.

Q. May Catholics ever be married before any other than their parish priest?

A. Catholics may always be married before their bishop or before any priest delegated by their pastor or the bishop.

Q. Are Catholics really married if they go to anybody else than the priest to get married?

A. Catholics are not really married if they go to anybody else than the priest to get married.

Q. What is necessary to make the contract of marriage valid?

A. To make the contract of marriage valid both man and woman must be present and express their consent with free will before the priest and two witnesses.

Q. What part does the priest take in marrying people?

A. The priest is the official witness constituted by the Church to decide whether the marriage is lawful, to see that the proper form of the sacrament is used, to see that the parties are properly disposed and to bless their union.

Q. Who then are the real ministers of matrimony?

A. The contracting parties themselves are the real ministers of the Sacrament of Matrimony, since they themselves make the contract.

Q. What is the state of Catholics who go to a squire or preacher to get married?

A. Catholics who go to a squire or preacher to get married are not man and wife and they live in sin as long as they live together.

Q. What must Catholics do who have gone to another than the priest to get married?

A. Catholics who have gone to another to get married, must go to the priest and arrange to be rightly married.

Q. Why has the Church alone power over Christian marriage?

A. The Church alone has power over Christian marriage because it is one of the seven sacraments which Christ gave to the ministry of His Church.

Q. Has the State any right in regard to matrimony?

A. The State has the right to regulate the civil effects of matrimony, especially those which pertain to inheritance.

Q. Who has authority to marry the unbaptized?

A. The State has authority to marry the unbaptized.

Q. Has the Church jurisdiction over the marriage of the unbaptized?

A. The Church has no jurisdiction over the marriage of the unbaptized, they are not bound by her laws.

Q. What is a mixed marriage?

A. A mixed marriage is the union of a Catholic with one who is not a Catholic.

Q. Does the Church forbid mixed marriages?

A. The Church does forbid mixed marriages.

Q. Why does the Church forbid mixed marriages?

A. The Church forbids mixed marriages because they are opposed to the ideal of Christian marriage.

Q. What is the ideal of Christian marriage?

A. The ideal of Christian marriage is a life-long union of love and concord between husband and wife.

Q. Why cannot this ideal union exist in mixed marriages?

A. This ideal union cannot exist in mixed marriages because husband and wife are divided on religion, the most important concern of life.

Q. Does the Church ever permit mixed marriages?

A. The Church sometimes, for grave reasons, permits mixed marriages.

Q. Under what condition does the Church grant a dispensation for mixed marriages?

A. When there is a grave reason the Church grants a dispensation for mixed marriages, but only after both parties make the required promises for safe-guarding the Faith.

Q. What does the Church demand of the non-Catholic?

A. The Church demands that the non-Catholic allow the Catholic party the free and unhindered exercise of his religion.

Q. What does the Church demand for the children of mixed marriages?

A. The Church demands that all the children born of mixed marriages be brought up Catholics.

Q. What does the Church bind the Catholic to do for the non-Catholic?

A. The Church binds the Catholic to pray for the conversion of the non-Catholic and set him a good example.

Q. How are mixed marriages celebrated?

A. Mixed marriages are celebrated without Mass, without the nuptial blessing, and not in the church.

Q. What are the evils of mixed marriages?

A. The common evils of mixed marriages are unhappiness, loss of Faith, and children poorly instructed in religion.

Q. What does St. Ambrose, third century, say about mixed marriages?

A. St. Ambrose says: "How can that be called a union where there is no agreement of Faith?"

Q. Is marriage invalid between blood relations?

A. Marriage is invalid between blood relations within the fourth degree of kindred.

Q. What does the fourth degree of kindred include?

A. The fourth degree of kindred includes third cousins and great-grand nephews and nieces.

Q. Is marriage invalid between relations-in-law?

A. Marriage is invalid between relations-in-law to the fourth degree of kindred.

Q. Who are the husband's relations-in-law to the fourth degree of kindred?

A. The wife's blood-relations to the fourth degree of kindred are the husband's relations-in-law to the fourth degree of kindred.

Q. Who are the wife's relations-in-law to the fourth degree of kindred?

A. The husband's blood-relations to the fourth degree of kindred are the wife's relations-in-law to the fourth degree of kindred.

Q. Is marriage invalid between sponsors of baptism and confirmation and their god-children?

A. Marriage between sponsors of Baptism and Confirmation and their god-children is invalid unless a dispensation has been granted.

Q. Is marriage invalid between sponsors and the parents of their god-children?

A. Marriage is invalid between sponsors and the parents of their god-children unless a dispensation has been granted.

Q. Can a person marry another whom he has baptized.

A. A person can neither marry the one whom he has baptized, nor his parent without a dispensation.

Q. Are dispensations granted for marriage between relations?

A. Dispensations for marriage between relations are sometimes granted for a sufficient reason.

Q. Is marriage forbidden at certain times of the year?

A. Solemn marriage is forbidden from Ash Wednesday until the second Monday after Easter and from the first Sunday of Advent until after the Feast of the Epiphany.

Q. May marriage ever be celebrated during these times?

A. With the bishop's dispensation, marriage may be celebrated during these times but always without nuptial Mass.

Q. What are the banns of matrimony?

A. The banns of matrimony are the three public announcements of the marriage made on three successive Sundays or Holydays of obligation.

Q. Why are the banns of matrimony published?

A. The banns of matrimony are published to obtain the prayers of the faithful for those who are about to receive the Sacrament of Matrimony, to prevent secret marriages, and to discover any impediments there might be to the marriage.

Q. Have the faithful any obligation arising from the publication of the banns?

A. The faithful are bound to make known any impediments they may know to the marriage.

Q. Does the Sacrament of Matrimony give a special grace?

A. The Sacrament of Matrimony gives man and wife the grace to live in peace and love, and raise up children to God.

Q. Why are some marriages unhappy?

A. Some marriages are unhappy because the husband and wife neglect the grace they have received.

Q. What should the husband and wife do to profit by the grace of matrimony?

A. To profit by the grace of matrimony, husband and wife should practice meekness and faithfully fulfill the duties of their state.

Q. What are the duties of a wife?

A. The duties of a wife are to be the queen of the home, the helpmate of her husband, and the mother and guardian of her children.

Q. What are the duties of the husband?

A. The husband should provide for his wife and children, be a companion to his wife, and an example of Christian virtue to his children.

Q. Is marriage a holy state?

A. Marriage is a holy state blessed and honored by the Church.

Q. What must be the state of your soul to receive the Sacrament of Matrimony?

A. To receive the Sacrament of Matrimony worthily, you must be in the state of grace.

Q. How should the Sacrament of Matrimony be received?

A. The Sacrament of Matrimony should be received at nuptial Mass in which there is a special blessing for the bride.

Q. How should young folks regard marriage?

A. Young folks should regard marriage as a holy state and should be careful in selecting their future spouse.

Q. Should marriage be long deferred?

A. Marriage should not be long deferred, perhaps not beyond the twenty-first year without good reasons.

Q. What is the greatest happiness that can befall husband and wife?

A. The greatest happiness that can befall husband and wife is to be blessed with many children.

Q. What was God's purpose in establishing matrimony?

A. God's purpose in establishing matrimony was to raise up children to Himself.

Q. Is it a sin to interfere with this purpose of God?

A. It is a very grave sin to interfere with this purpose of God; it is a sin often punished in this life as well as in the next.

Q. What is the dignity of parenthood?

A. Parents take part in the creation of new creatures made to God's image and likeness and are given charge over the body and soul of these children.

Q. How should parents instruct their sons and daughters in regard to marriage?

A. Parents should instruct their sons and daughters, when

they have reached the proper age, in the duties and dignity of marriage.

Q. What should young folks do before promising marriage?

A. Before promising marriage, young folks should always ask the advice of their parents.

Q. What kind of courtship should young folks make before marriage?

A. Young folks should avoid long courtships; they can learn to know each other well by a courtship of six months or a year at most.

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS OF GOD.

Q. When did God give the Ten Commandments?

A. God gave the Ten Commandments to Moses on Mount Sinai about 3,000 years ago.

Q. How were the Ten Commandments given to Moses?

A. The Ten Commandments, written on two tablets of stone, were given to Moses amid thunder and lightning.

Q. Who was Moses?

A. Moses was a great leader, chosen by God to free the Israelites from their Egyptian bondage.

Q. What do the Ten Commandments contain?

A. The Ten Commandments contain the general rules that define our duty both to God and our fellow-man.

Q. How did Our Lord express, in short form, all that is contained in the Ten Commandments?

A. Our Lord said the whole law consists in the love of God and the love of our neighbor.

Q. In what part of the Bible do we find the Ten Commandments?

A. We find the Ten Commandments in the Book of Exodus, Chapter 20: 1-17, also in the Book of Deuteronomy, 5:6-21.

Q. What different division is made of the Commandments?

A. Protestant versions make two commandments out of the First and make one out of the Ninth and Tenth.

Q. Which of the Commandments define our duty to God?

A. The first four Commandments define our duty to God.

Q. Which of the Commandments define our duty to our fellow-man?

A. The last six Commandments define our duty to our fellow-man.

Q. Why does the Fourth Commandment define our duty to God?

A. The Fourth Commandment defines our duty to God because our parents are placed over us by God to guide us.

Q. From what motive should we keep the Commandments?

A. We should keep the Commandments out of love for God.

Q. What does Our Lord say about keeping the Commandments?

A. Our Lord says: "If you love Me you will keep My Commandments."—St. John 14:15.

Q. Did Christ confirm the Ten Commandments?

A. Christ confirmed the Ten Commandments and made them the moral law of Christianity. He said: "I am not come to destroy but to fulfill the law."

Q. Did the heathen have a moral law from God?

A. The heathen had the natural law which was implanted in their hearts by God.

Q. What does St. Paul say of the law written in the hearts of men?

A. St. Paul says: "The Gentiles do by nature those things that are of the law . . . they show the work of the law written in their hearts."—Rom. 2:14-15.

THE FIRST COMMANDMENT OF GOD.

Q. What is the First Commandment?

A. "I am the Lord thy God; thou shalt not have strange gods before Me."

Q. What does the First Commandment tell us?

A. The First Commandment tells us to adore God alone.

Q. What does it mean to adore God alone?

A. To adore God alone means to honor and worship God as the one true Lord and Creator of Heaven and earth and all things.

Q. What is the chief sin against the First Commandment?

A. Idolatry is the chief sin against the First Commandment.

Q. What does idolatry mean?

A. Idolatry is the act of showing to a creature the honor which belongs to God alone.

Q. What is the complete form of the First Commandment?

A. "I am the Lord thy God, who brought thee out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage. Thou shalt not have strange gods before Me. Thou shalt not make to thyself

a graven thing, not the likeness of anything that is in Heaven above, or in the earth beneath, nor of those things that are in the waters under the earth. Thou shalt not adore them, nor serve them; I am the Lord thy God, mighty, jealous, visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children, unto the third and fourth generations of them that hate Me; and showing mercy unto thousands to them that love Me and keep My Commandments."

Q. Why is it said: "Thou shalt not make to thyself a graven thing?"

A. "Thou shalt not make to thyself a graven thing" is said against idolatry, for immediately is added: "Thou shalt not adore them or serve them."

Q. Is it not contrary to the spirit of the First Commandment to have pictures and statues in our churches?

A. It is not contrary to the spirit of the First Commandment to have pictures and statues in our churches for they are not to be adored.

Q. How do we adore God?

A. We adore God by prayer, sacrifice and other acts of external worship.

Q. What is the modern sin against the First Commandment?

A. The modern sin against the First Commandment is religious indifference.

Q. What is religious indifference?

A. Religious indifference is a manner of living as though God required no service of you and had left you to work out your own destiny.

PRAYER.

Q. How do we adore God when we pray?

A. When we pray we acknowledge God as Our Lord and our Heavenly Father.

Q. What does it mean to pray?

A. To pray means to talk with God.

Q. How can we talk with God?

A. We can talk with God by word or thought.

Q. How should we prepare ourselves for prayer?

A. To prepare ourselves for prayer we should lift our minds and hearts to God and strive to put aside wordly thoughts.

Q. What should be the feelings of our heart when we pray?

A. When we pray we should have a humble trust in God's goodness.

Q. How long should we pray for a favor from God?

A. We should pray until God sees fit to grant the favor we ask.

Q. Does God always grant the favor we ask?

A. God does not grant the favor we ask unless it be good for our soul.

Q. How do we know that God wants us to pray to Him?

A. We know that God wants us to pray to Him because Christ said: "Ask and it shall be given you."—St. Matt. 7:7.

Q. How do we know that God will hear our prayers?

A. We know that God will hear our prayers because Christ said: "All things whatsoever you shall ask in prayer, believing, you shall receive."—Matt. 21:22.

Q. How should we pray?

A. We should try to think of what we are saying when we pray.

Q. Why do we pray to God?

A. We pray to God to ask for His graces and blessings.

Q. For what other reasons do we pray to God?

A. We pray to God to adore Him, to ask His forgiveness, and to thank Him for His goodness towards us.

Q. Is our prayer of any worth if we do not try to think of what we are saying?

A. Our prayer is of no worth if we do not try to think of what we are saying.

Q. How are we said to pray if we do not try to think of what we are saying?

A. If we do not try to think of what we are saying we are said to pray with wilful distractions.

Q. What is vocal prayer?

A. Vocal prayer is prayer expressed in words.

Q. What is mental prayer?

A. Mental prayer is the prayer of thought or meditation.

Q. Why is it reasonable that we should commune with God?

A. It is reasonable that we should commune with God because God made us with a free-will and intellect like His own.

Q. Why must we ask for God's graces and blessings if we wish to obtain them?

A. We must ask for God's graces and blessings because, since we are creatures of free will, to fail to ask for them would be to reject them.

Q. Can we be saved without prayer?

A. We cannot be saved without prayer.

Q. Why can we not be saved without prayer?

A. We cannot be saved without prayer because if we do

not pray we turn away from God Who alone can give us salvation.

Q. Can we avoid sin without prayer?

A. We cannot avoid sin without prayer.

Q. How did Our Lord tell us to avoid temptation?

A. Our Lord said: "Watch ye and pray that ye enter not into temptation."—Matt. 26:41.

Q. Can we be saved by prayer alone?

A. We cannot be saved by prayer alone; we must also use the other means of obtaining God's grace.

Q. Did our Lord pray when He was on earth?

A. Our Lord did pray; He often spent the whole night in prayer.—St. Luke 6:12.

Q. Did Our Lord pray as God or as man?

A. Our Lord prayed as man.

Q. How did Our Lord pray in the Garden of Gethsemane?

A. Our Lord prayed in the Garden of Gethsemane until blood oozed from the pores of His body.

Q. Did Our Lord tell us to pray?

A. Our Lord did tell us to pray.

Q. What prayer did Our Lord Himself teach us?

A. Our Lord taught us the "Our Father," called the Lord's Prayer.

Q. How often should we say our prayers?

A. We should say our prayers every morning and evening.

Q. At what other times should we pray?

A. We should pray during Mass, before and after meals, and as often as we can.

Q. What prayers are most used by the faithful?

A. The prayers most used by the faithful are the Our Father, the Hail Mary, the Apostles' Creed, the Confiteor and the Acts of Faith, Hope, Love, and Contrition.

Q. What petitions does the Our Father contain?

A. The Our Father contains a summary of all that we can ask of God.

Q. Who taught us first to call God our Father?

A. Our Lord was the first to teach us to call God our Father.

Q. Why is the Our Father the most sublime of all prayers?

A. The Our Father is the most sublime of all prayers because in it we call upon God as our Heavenly Father, praise His name and beg of Him to care for us and save us from evil.

Q. How do we ask God to forgive us in the Our Father?

A. In the Our Father we ask God to forgive us in the same measure as we forgive others.

Q. Should we then be careful to forgive those who injure us?

A. We should be careful to forgive those who injure us if we wish God to forgive us.

Q. What is the most beautiful prayer to the Blessed Virgin?

A. The Hail Mary is the most beautiful prayer to the Blessed Virgin.

Q. Where do we get the words of the Hail Mary?

A. The words of the Hail Mary were uttered by the Angel Gabriel and St. Elizabeth, and the latter portion added by the Church.

Q. What is the Apostles' Creed?

A. The Apostles' Creed is a profession of faith that comes down from the Apostles.

Q. What is the Confiteor?

A. The Confiteor is a prayer in which we confess our sins to God in the presence of all the angels and saints in Heaven.

Q. What prayer is said three times a day in honor of Our Lord's Incarnation?

A. The Angelus is said three times a day, at the ringing of the bell, in honor of Our Lord's Incarnation.

Q. What should we do in time of temptation, trouble and necessity?

A. We should pray in time of temptation, trouble and necessity.

Q. What does the Bible say about praying when in trouble?

A. The Bible says: "Call upon Me in the day of trouble. I will deliver thee, and thou shalt glorify Me."—Ps. 49:15.

Q. Should we pray for one another?

A. We should all pray for one another.

Q. What does St. James say about praying for one another?

A. St. James says (5:16): "Pray for one another that you may be saved. For the continual prayer of a just man availeth much."

HONORING GOD BY FAITH.

Q. How do we honor God?

A. We honor God by Faith, Hope and Charity.

Q. How do we honor God by Faith?

A. We honor God when through Faith we accept His law and teaching as the rule of our lives.

Q. What must we do to nourish our Faith?

A. To nourish our Faith we must study the truths of our holy religion and pray for light from God.

Q. What books should be found in every home?

A. Good Catholic books should be found in every Christian home.

Q. How should Catholics keep informed on topics of religion?

A. To keep informed on topics of religion, Catholics should subscribe for a Catholic newspaper and a Catholic magazine.

Q. What is the cause of unbelief outside the Catholic Church?

A. The unbelief outside the Catholic Church is due to the rejection by Protestants of the authority which Christ established to teach His Gospel to all men to the end of the world.

Q. How are we bound to show our Faith?

A. We are bound to show our Faith in our lives and actions.

Q. Are we bound to profess our Faith openly?

A. We are bound to profess our Faith openly whenever the honor of God requires it.

Q. Is it a sin to deny your Faith?

A. It is a grave sin to deny your Faith.

Q. Is it a sin to be ashamed of your Faith?

A. It is a sin to be ashamed of your Faith.

Q. What are the greatest dangers to the Faith?

A. The greatest dangers to the Faith are the companionship of unbelievers and the reading of infidel writings.

Q. Why are unbelieving companions dangerous to the Faith?

A. Unbelieving companions are dangerous to the Faith because their scoffs imperceptibly work a bad influence on the mind and heart.

Q. Why are you forbidden to read infidel writings?

A. You are forbidden to read infidel writings because they are carefully prepared to deceive those who read them.

Q. What is the Index?

A. The Index is a list of books and writings forbidden by the Church.

Q. Why can we not judge these writings for ourselves?

A. These writings conceal their falsehood under the semblance of truth, and a deep study of history and science is sometimes necessary before their deceit can be discovered.

HONORING GOD BY HOPE.

Q. How do we honor God by Hope?

A. By Hope we honor God as a loving Creator who made us to dwell with Him forever in Heaven.

Q. What does Hope demand of us?

A. Hope demands that we never distrust God's justice and bounty, no matter what sufferings and trials we may have to bear in life.

Q. What are the sins against Hope?

A. The sins against Hope are presumption and despair.

Q. What is presumption?

A. Presumption is a rash hope of being saved without doing the will of God.

Q. What should keep us from the sin of presumption?

A. The fact that God's justice requires us to obey His law should keep us from presumption.

Q. What is despair?

A. Despair is the loss of Hope in God's mercy.

Q. Will God show mercy to all sinners?

A. God will show mercy to all sinners who repent; He says: "In whatever day you shall turn to Me and do penance you shall live."

Q. Why does unbelief lead men to despair?

A. Unbelief leads men to despair because it leaves them in the trials and sufferings of this world without hope of eternal life.

HONORING GOD BY CHARITY.

Q. How do we honor God by Charity?

A. By Charity we honor God as a loving Father and love our fellow-men because they are children of God.

Q. What is the effect of Charity?

A. Charity makes us live and act from the motive of love for God.

Q. What drives the love of God from men's hearts?

A. Mortal sin drives the love of God from men's hearts.

Q. Why do many turn away from God?

A. Many turn away from God because they set their hearts on the goods of this world.

Q. Why are they unhappy who set their hearts upon the goods of this world?

A. Those who set their hearts upon the goods of this world are unhappy because their hearts can be satisfied with the Infinite Good alone.

Q. What does Our Lord say about gaining the goods of this world?

A. Our Lord says: "What doth it profit a man if he gain the whole world and suffer the loss of his own soul."—St. Matt. 16:26.

SACRIFICE —EXTERNAL WORSHIP.

Q. What is external worship?

A. External worship is the expression of our love and homage for God.

Q. What is the chief act of worship in the Catholic Church?

A. The chief act of worship in the Catholic Church is the Sacrifice of the Mass.

Q. How is God adored in the Sacrifice of the Mass?

A. In the Sacrifice of the Mass Christ is offered up as a victim to acknowledge God's dominion over the world.

Q. Is sacrifice a high form of worship?

A. Sacrifice is the highest form of worship.

Q. What were the sacrifices of the Old Law?

A. The sacrifices of the Old Law were types and figures of the one, true Sacrifice of the New Law.

Q. Of what use are ceremonies?

A. Ceremonies are the expression of our admiration and homage for God.

Q. Why does human nature demand external worship?

A. Human nature demands external worship because man from nature gives expression to his inward sentiments and feelings.

Q. Did not Christ say that we should worship in spirit?

A. Christ said that we must adore God in spirit, meaning that lively faith must be the motive of all our worship both internal and external. (St. John 4:23).

Q. How do we sin against the worship due to God?

A. We sin against the worship due to God by taking part in false worship.

Q. Who has the right to establish the form of worship shown to God?

A. God alone has the right to say in what manner He shall be worshipped by man.

Q. To whom did God grant the power to establish religious worship?

A. God gave the power to establish religious worship to His Church alone on earth.

Q. What is to be said of the rituals used in secret societies?

A. The rituals used in secret societies are forms of mock worship with mock high priests and chaplains.

THE COMMUNION OF SAINTS.

Q. Do we honor the Blessed Virgin and the Saints?

A. We do honor the Blessed Virgin and the Saints.

Q. Why do we honor the Blessed Virgin and the Saints?

A. We honor the Blessed Virgin and the Saints because they are heroes of the Faith and friends of God.

Q. How do we honor God by honoring the Blessed Virgin and the Saints?

A. We honor God by honoring the Blessed Virgin and the Saints because their lives show forth the glory and power of God's graces.

Q. Do we adore the Blessed Virgin and the Saints?

A. We do not adore the Blessed Virgin and the Saints; we adore God alone.

Q. Why must we honor the Blessed Virgin and the Saints to honor God aright?

A. We must honor the Blessed Virgin and the Saints because we cannot honor God aright without at the same time praising His graces and bounty to man.

Q. How do we look upon the sanctity of the Blessed Virgin and the Saints?

A. We look upon the sanctity of the Blessed Virgin and the Saints as the reflection of God's holiness.

Q. Do Protestants honor the Mother of God?

A. Protestants do not honor the Mother of God.

Q. What does St. Basil say about honoring the Martyrs?

A. St. Basil (IV Century) says: "The honor shown to these excellent fellow servants displays a good disposition toward our heavenly Master."

Q. Do we venerate the angels also?

A. We venerate the angels as we venerate the saints.

Q. How do we know that the saints can help us?

A. We know that the saints can help us because they are reigning in glory with the all-loving God.

Q. How do we know that the saints are willing to help us.

A. We know that the saints are willing to help us because they are our brethren and love us with the love of Christ.

Q. Do we turn from God when we pray to the saints?

A. We do not turn from God when we pray to the saints; we ask them, as our brethren, to join their prayers with ours to God.

Q. What does St. John Chrysostom say about invoking the saints?

A. St. John Chrysostom (IV Century) says: "Let us invoke the saints; let us implore them to become our patrons; they have great powers not merely through life but much greater after death."

Q. Does not the invocation of saints resemble spiritualism?

A. The invocation of saints does not resemble spiritualism; spiritualists pretend to hear the voices of the dead to learn hidden things from them out of curiosity.

Q. Do we expect to hear the voices of the dead when we pray to the saints?

A. We pray to the saints in spirit and do not ask to hear their voices but ask them to pray for us in heaven.

Q. What is the Communion of Saints mentioned in the Apostles' Creed?

A. The Communion of Saints is the union that exists among the faithful on earth, the souls in Purgatory and the blessed in Heaven.

Q. How do we commune with the souls in Purgatory?

A. We commune with the souls in Purgatory by praying to God for them.

Q. What are the faithful on earth called in the Communion of Saints?

A. In the Communion of Saints the faithful on earth are called the Church Militant.

Q. What are the souls in Purgatory called?

A. The souls in Purgatory are called the Church Suffering.

Q. What are the saints in Heaven called?

A. The saints in heaven are called the Church Triumphant.

Q. In what does the union amongst Christians consist?

A. The faithful throughout the world pray for one another and all are united with those in Heaven and those in Purgatory by the love of God.

Q. What is to be said of the Communion of Saints?

A. The Communion of Saints is a sublime teaching; by it we hold converse with departed loved ones, with the angelic choirs, with the patriarchs and prophets, and the Apostles and Martyrs and with all the heroes of Christianity.

RELICS AND IMAGES.

Q. Do we show honor to crosses, images and relics?

A. We do show honor to crosses, images and relics.

Q. Do we believe that crosses, images and relics have power to help us?

A. We do not believe that crosses, images and relics have power to help us.

Q. Why do we honor crosses, images and relics?

A. We honor crosses, images and relics because they are remembrances of Christ and the saints.

Q. Do we pray to crosses, images and relics?

A. We do not pray to crosses, images and relics.

Q. Why do we pray before the crucifix?

A. We pray before the crucifix to remind us that Christ died on the cross for us.

Q. Do men venerate images and relics in the sphere of natural life?

A. Men venerate the pictures of parents and loved ones and preserve keepsakes from them in their homes as we venerate the images and relics of Christ and the saints.

Q. Does the world make images of her heroes?

A. The world does make images of her heroes; in every city of the land we have statues of great men.

Q. Why is the cross placed on the pinnacle of our churches and institutions?

A. The cross is placed on the pinnacle of our churches and institutions to signify that they are Christian.

Q. What do we read in the Acts of the Apostles about the relics of St. Paul?

A. In the Acts of the Apostles 19:11-12, we read: "God wrought by the hand of Paul more than common miracles.

So that even there were brought from his body to the sick, handkerchiefs and aprons and the disease departed from them."

Q. What are the relics of Christ and the saints?

A. Relics are tokens and keepsakes left us by Christ and the saints.

Q. Have relics any power in themselves?

A. Relics have no power in themselves.

Q. Are not miracles worked by relics?

A. Miracles are not worked by relics themselves but by the power of God.

Q. Why should we expect to see images and pictures of Christ and the saints in the Church?

A. Since the Church is the house of God we should expect to see images and pictures of Christ, His Blessed Mother and His friends there.

Q. What is the most precious relic in possession of the Church?

A. The cross upon which Christ died is the most precious relic in possession of the Church; a large portion of it is preserved at Rome.

Q. Is it not a sin of idolatry to venerate images and relics?

A. It is not idolatry to venerate images and relics because by them we wish to show honor to God alone.

Q. What are idols?

A. Idols are images that are worshipped as Gods.

The Finding of the Cross (historical)—Combes. Price \$2.

SUPERSTITION.

Q. What is superstition?

A. Superstition is the belief that vain or insufficient causes produce certain effects.

Q. Is it superstition to believe in unlucky days and numbers?

A. It is superstition to believe that Friday is an unlucky day and that thirteen is an unlucky number and the like.

Q. Is it superstition to believe that the scapular will keep you from bodily harm?

A. It is superstition to believe that a person cannot be drowned or meet with certain other misfortunes when he wears the scapular.

Q. Can you be superstitious in prayer?

A. You are superstitious if you believe that a given number of prayers will bring a favor without fail.

Q. Is superstition a sin?

A. Superstition is a sin against the honor due to God.

Q. What are some forms of superstition?

A. Fortune-telling, belief in dreams, palmistry, charms, spells, table-turning, clairvoyance and the like are forms of superstition.

Q. Is it a sin to consult fortune-tellers, palmists, clairvoyants and the like?

A. It is a grave sin to consult fortune-tellers, palmists, clairvoyants and the like.

Q. Is it a sin to seek remedies by means of charms?

A. It is a sin to seek remedies by means of charms and other mysterious practices.

Q. What is meant by a chain of prayers?

A. A chain of prayers is a superstition in which people believe that by reciting a prayer and sending it to others they will obtain their request without fail.

HYPNOTISM.

Q. What is hypnotism?

A. Hypnotism is a kind of nervous sleep produced by one person on another.

Q. How is this nervous sleep produced?

A. The one gives up his will whilst the other works on his nerves and imagination.

Q. Can hypnotism be ascribed to natural causes?

A. Hypnotism, though mysterious, is the result of mere natural causes.

Q. What is mesmerism or animal magnetism?

A. Mesmerism or animal magnetism was once a natural science like hypnotism, but it is now a diabolical superstition akin to spiritualism.

Q. Does hypnotism cause mental or bodily injury?

A. Hypnotism when often practiced on a person, shatters his nervous system and sometimes causes insanity.

SPIRITUALISM.

Q. What is spiritualism?

A. Spiritualism is the supposed art of conversing with the spirits of the dead.

Q. What do spiritualists claim to do?

A. Spiritualists claim to hear the spirits of the dead rapping and even to receive writings from them.

Q. Do spiritualists really converse with the spirits?

A. Some spiritualists may converse with the evil spirits, but nearly all of their signs and rappings are trickery and deceit.

Q. Is it a sin to go to a spiritualist meeting?

A. It is a sin to go to a spiritualist meeting.

Q. Would God work a miracle to satisfy the vain curiosity of spiritualists?

A. It is absurd to think that God would work a miracle to satisfy the vain curiosity of spiritualists.

Q. How then should we judge spiritualism?

A. Whatever is found in spiritualism that exceeds the powers of human nature must be attributed to the power of the demons, for God could have no part in a vain superstition.

THE SECOND COMMANDMENT.

Q. What is the Second Commandment?

A. Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain.

Q. What does it mean to take God's name in vain?

A. To take God's name in vain means to utter it lightly or without due reverence.

Q. Is it a sin to curse and swear?

A. It is a sin to curse and swear.

Q. What kind of a habit is it to curse and swear?

A. It is a vile and sinful habit to curse and swear.

Q. Is it a sin to cause others to curse and swear?

A. It is a sin to cause others to curse and swear.

Q. What other names are we bound to respect besides God's name?

A. We are bound to speak reverently of the saints and of all holy things.

Q. Do those who curse and swear give bad example?

A. Those who curse and swear do give bad example, especially to the young.

Q. What is a good way to avoid cursing and swearing?

A. A good way to avoid cursing and swearing is to use harmless exclamations to express outbursts of feeling.

Q. What name should we honor most on earth?

A. We should honor most the holy name of Jesus.

Q. What are Catholics accustomed to do when they hear the Holy Name spoken?

A. Catholics bow their heads when they hear the Holy Name of Jesus spoken.

Q. What pious custom exists amongst good men?

A. Good men lift their hats when they hear the Holy Name of Jesus mentioned.

Q. What is meant by cursing?

A. Cursing means to call down evil or damnation on a fellow creature.

Q. What is meant by swearing?

A. Swearing means to call down God as a witness of what we say or to utter the Holy Name in exclamation.

Q. How should the Christian look upon the Holy Name of Jesus?

A. The Christian should look upon the Holy Name of Jesus as the name that expresses all the love of Heaven.

Q. What is the Holy Name Society?

A. The Holy Name Society is a union of Catholic men to abolish cursing and swearing and to honor the Holy Name of Jesus.

Q. Is it advisable to join the Holy Name Society?

A. Every good Catholic man would do well to join the Holy Name Society.

Q. What is blasphemy?

A. Blasphemy is wicked language uttered against God or against religion.

Q. Is blasphemy a great sin?

A. Blasphemy is a great sin that shows hardness of heart.

Q. Can persons be guilty of blasphemy without uttering words?

A. Persons can be guilty of blasphemy in thought and by laughing and scoffing at religious ceremonies.

Q. How was blasphemy punished in the old law?

A. Blasphemy was punished by death in the old law.

Q. What is an oath?

A. An oath is to call upon God to see that we tell the truth.

Q. Is it a sin to take a false oath?

A. It is a grave sin of perjury to take a false oath.

Q. What is to be said of perjury?

A. Perjury mocks God and destroys the last means of keeping truth and faith amongst men.

Q. What is meant by profanity?

A. Profanity means to speak disrespectfully or uselessly of things that pertain to God and religion.

Q. Is it ever allowed to take an oath?

A. It is allowed to take an oath for a good reason.

Q. Is a person bound to keep his oath if he has sworn to do something wrong?

A. A person is not bound to keep his oath if he has sworn to do something wrong.

Q. Is it allowed to pretend to take an oath?

A. It is not allowed to deceive others by pretending to take an oath.

Q. What is a vow?

A. A vow is a solemn promise to God to do something good.

Q. Is it a sin to break our vows?

A. It is a sin to break our vows.

Q. What should we do before taking a vow?

A. Before taking a vow we should ask our priest's advice.

Q. What vows do religious take?

A. Religious ordinarily take the vows of poverty, obedience, and chastity.

Q. Can religious be released from their vows?

A. Religious cannot be released from their vows except by authority of the Church and then only for very grave reasons.

THE THIRD COMMANDMENT.

Q. What is the Third Commandment?

A. Remember thou keep holy the Sabbath day.

Q. What do you mean by the Sabbath day?

A. The Sabbath day is Saturday; the day of rest in the Old Law, called the Lord's day.

Q. What is the Lord's day in the New Law?

A. Sunday is the Lord's day in the New Law.

Q. How do we keep Sunday holy?

A. We keep Sunday holy by laying aside our worldly work and devoting the day to the service of God.

Q. Why do we Christians observe Sunday instead of the Sabbath?

A. We Christians observe Sunday because on that day Christ rose triumphant from the dead and on that day the Holy Ghost came down upon the Apostles.

Q. When did Sunday become our day of worship?

A. Sunday became our day of worship in the time of the Apostles.

Q. What does it mean to lay aside our worldly work?

A. To lay aside our worldly work means to set aside the

business, labor and cares by which we procure our bodily welfare.

Q. Is a little innocent amusement sinful on Sunday?

A. A little innocent amusement is not sinful on Sunday; however, we should be careful not to spend the day as if it were a worldly holiday.

Q. Do we keep any days holy besides Sunday?

A. We also keep holy the Feast Days or Holydays of obligation.

Q. Is it a sin to work on Sundays and Holydays?

A. It is a sin to work on Sundays and Holydays unless we have to work.

Q. To what sacred duty are we bound on Sundays and Holydays?

A. We are bound to hear Mass on Sundays and Holydays.

Q. Is it a sin to miss Mass on Sundays and Holydays?

A. It is a grave sin to miss Mass through neglect on Sundays and Holydays.

Q. What should they do who are forced to work on Sundays and Holydays?

A. Those who are forced to work on Sundays and Holydays should if possible, hear Mass before going to work and should unite themselves in prayer with those who are present at the Holy Sacrifice.

Q. Are we allowed to miss Mass on account of sickness?

A. We are allowed to miss Mass if we are sick ourselves or if we have to care for those who are sick.

Q. What should we do besides attending Mass on Sundays?

A. Besides attending Mass on Sundays it is well to attend Vespers or devotions and to spend the time quietly in prayer and good reading.

THE FOURTH COMMANDMENT.

Q. What is the Fourth Commandment?

A. Honor thy father and thy mother.

Q. What does the Fourth Commandment tell us?

A. The Fourth Commandment tells us to obey our father and mother.

Q. How must we act towards our parents?

A. We must be kind to our parents and show them great respect.

Q. How must we treat our parents?

A. We must love our parents.

Q. How must we speak to our parents?

A. We should always speak respectfully to our parents.

Q. Why should we honor our parents?

A. We should honor our parents because through them God gave us life.

Q. Why should we obey our parents?

A. We should obey our parents because God has placed them over us and has given our eternal salvation largely into their hands.

Q. What does St. Paul say of obedience to parents?

A. St. Paul says: "Children, obey your parents in all things, for this is pleasing to the Lord."—Col. 3:20.

Q. Should we help our parents?

A. We should help our parents in every way we can.

Q. How should we help our parents?

A. We should pray for our parents and provide for their wants and comforts.

Q. Should we listen to the advice of our parents?

A. We should always listen kindly to the advice of our parents.

Q. What is the greatest misfortune that can befall children?

A. The greatest misfortune that can befall children is to have negligent and sinful parents.

Q. What should be the greatest pleasure of children?

A. It should be the greatest pleasure for children to provide for their parents especially in their old age.

Q. What is to be said of those who are ashamed of their parents?

A. Those who are ashamed of their parents because they are poorly educated or simple mannered are vain and small-minded and not worthy to be honored as a friend by anyone.

Q. Should children obey sinful parents who tell them to do wrong?

A. Children should not obey sinful parents who tell them to do wrong.

Q. What should children do who have negligent and sinful parents?

A. Children who have negligent and sinful parents should pray for them and be careful not to follow their bad example.

Q. How should we obey our parents?

A. We should obey our parents willingly and agreeably.

Q. Must we obey anybody else than our parents?

A. We must obey our pastors and our teachers.

Q. In what must we obey our pastors?

A. We must obey our pastors in all that pertains to religion.

Q. Why are we bound to obey our pastors?

A. We are bound to obey our pastors because they teach us in the name of Christ.

Q. What are parents bound to do for their children?

A. Parents are bound to care for the life and health of their children and give them a Christian education.

Q. Are parents bound to see that their children fulfill their religious duties?

A. Parents are bound to see that their children fulfill their religious duties.

Q. What is a Christian education?

A. A Christian education is that training which includes a knowledge of God and religion.

Q. Are parents bound to send their children to a Catholic school?

A. Parents are bound to send their children to a Catholic school if there is one within a reasonable distance.

Q. What is the best way to train children?

A. The best way to train children is to avoid scolding, be kind yet stern with them, and set them a good example.

Q. Has the State the right to take the education of children out of the hands of parents?

A. The State has not the right to take the education of children out of the hands of parents.

Q. What right has the State in regard to the education of children?

A. The State has the right to demand that parents send their children to school.

Q. What is secular education?

A. Secular education is the mere training of the mind in the different branches of worldly knowledge without regard for God or religion.

Q. What is the effect of secular education?

A. Secular education begets indifference and unbelief; it has produced nearly sixty millions of unbelievers in our country alone.

Q. Must we obey the law of the land?

A. We must obey the law of the land.

Q. Are we bound to obey laws though they seem to be unjust?

A. We are bound to obey laws though they seem to be unjust if they do not interfere with religion or morals.

Q. How should men vote at elections?

A. Men should vote at elections according to their conscience and for the best interests of society.

Q. Is it a sin to take or give bribes at elections?

A. It is a sin to take or give bribes at elections or for any other unlawful purpose.

THE FIFTH COMMANDMENT.

Q. What is the Fifth Commandment?

A. Thou shalt not kill.

Q. What does the Fifth Commandment tell us?

A. The Fifth Commandment tells us not to injure another in soul or body.

Q. How must we treat our fellow-man?

A. We must live in peace with our fellow-man and respect his rights.

Q. What is the worst sin against the Fifth Commandment?

A. The worst sin against the Fifth Commandment is murder.

Q. What is suicide?

A. Suicide is a self-inflicted death.

Q. What kind of sin is suicide?

A. Suicide is the most deplorable form of murder.

Q. What is the fate of the suicide?

A. The suicide casts himself into Hell by his own hand unless he is insane or has time to repent of his crime.

Q. What is scandal?

A. Scandal is the sin of doing evil before others who may imitate us.

Q. Is it a sin to give bad example or scandal?

A. It is a sin to give bad example or scandal.

Q. Is it a sin to fight and quarrel?

A. It is a sin to fight and quarrel.

Q. Is it a sin to harbor hatred and revenge toward another?

A. It is a sin to harbor hatred and revenge toward another.

Q. Are we bound to protect the life and health of others?

A. We are bound to protect the life and health of others so far as they depend upon us.

Q. When is a bad example a terrible sin?

A. Bad example is a terrible sin when it causes another to lose his soul.

Q. What is to be said of him who by bad example causes another to lose his soul?

A. He who by bad example has caused another to lose his soul has committed murder by destroying the eternal life of his fellow-man.

Q. To what are employers bound?

A. Employers are bound not to injure the health of their employees by excessive labor, and they are bound to provide for the safety of their lives and well-being as far as possible.

Q. What sin is all too common among employers of labor?

A. Employers of labor often expose their employees to danger from fires, machinery, and explosives when these dangers could be avoided.

Q. Of what sin are those employers guilty who knowingly and carelessly expose their employees to death?

A. Those employers who knowingly and carelessly expose their employees to death are guilty of murder.

Q. Does the Fifth Commandment bind us to take care of ourselves?

A. The Fifth Commandment binds us to take proper care of our own life and health.

Q. How do we neglect our own life and health?

A. We neglect our own life and health by exposing our health needlessly to danger and disease.

Q. What is a common sin against mind and body?

A. Drunkenness is a common sin against mind and body.

Q. How does drunkenness affect the body?

A. Drunkenness brings sickness and disease and often an untimely death.

Q. How does drunkenness affect the mind?

A. Drunkenness weakens the mind and often brings on insanity.

Q. What is the guilt of him who leads another to drunkenness?

A. He who leads another to drunkenness is often guilty of sending a soul to Hell.

Q. Who expose themselves most to the danger of making drunkards of others?

A. Those who engage in the traffic of liquor are most exposed to the danger of making drunkards of others.

Q. What does the Church desire in regard to saloons?

A. The Church longs for the day when none of her members will engage in the saloon business.

Q. Why does the Church advise Catholics to abandon the liquor business?

A. The Church advises Catholics to abandon the liquor business because saloons are generally the haunts of drunkards and gamblers.

THE SIXTH AND NINTH COMMANDMENTS.

Q. What is the Sixth Commandment?

A. Thou shalt not commit adultery.

Q. What is the Ninth Commandment?

A. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife.

Q. Why did God give the Sixth and Ninth Commandments?

A. God gave us the Sixth and Ninth Commandments because He wants us to keep our soul and body pure.

Q. Why does God want us to keep our soul and body pure?

A. God wants us to keep our soul and body pure because He made us to dwell with Him for all eternity.

Q. How does God want us to look upon marriage?

A. God wants us to look upon marriage as a holy state.

Q. Why did God institute marriage?

A. God instituted marriage for the propagation of the human race.

Q. Why does God mention only sins against marriage in the Sixth and Ninth Commandments?

A. God mentions only sins against marriage in the Sixth and Ninth Commandments because the purity of the whole human race depends upon the sanctity of marriage.

Q. Why does the purity of the whole human race depend upon the sanctity of marriage?

A. The purity of the whole human race depends upon the sanctity of marriage because unholy marriages rarely beget pure children.

Q. Do the Sixth and Ninth Commandments demand more than the sanctity of marriage?

A. The Sixth and Ninth Commandments demand purity of mind and heart in all men.

Q. What is the sin against the Sixth and Ninth Commandments?

A. Impurity is the sin against the Sixth and Ninth Commandments.

Q. How can we keep our soul and body pure?

A. We can keep our soul and body pure by avoiding all bad thoughts, words and actions.

Q. How should we look upon our bodies?

A. We should look upon our bodies as the temples of God which He wishes to glorify on the last day.

Q. What does Faith teach about our bodies?

A. Faith teaches that our bodies are sanctified by Baptism, united to Christ's body in the Holy Eucharist, and that they will be re-united to our soul on the last day.

Q. What does Holy Scripture mean when it says that children shall suffer for the sins of their parents to the third and fourth generations?

A. It means that children even to the third and fourth generation inherit disease and mental and moral weakness that come from the impurity of wicked parents.

Q. Is it a sin to think about impure things?

A. It is a sin to think about impure things.

Q. Is it a sin to desire impure things?

A. It is a sin to desire impure things.

Q. Is it a sin if impure thoughts and desires come to your mind?

A. It is not a sin if impure thoughts and desires come to your mind against your will.

Q. Is it a sin to let impure thoughts and desires stay in your mind?

A. It is a sin to let impure thoughts and desires stay in your mind.

Q. How should you drive impure thoughts and desires from your mind?

A. You should drive impure thoughts and desires from your mind by lifting your mind to God and trying to think of something else.

Q. Why does impurity make men turn away from God?

A. Impurity makes men turn away from God because God is all-pure and the impure are His enemies.

Q. What does our Lord say about bad desires?

A. Our Lord says: "Whosoever shall look upon a woman to lust after her hath already committed adultery with her in his heart."—St. Matt. 5:28

Q. What is meant by lust?

A. Lust means evil desires for the pleasures of the flesh.

Q. What may be said of bad thoughts and desires that pass through your mind against your will?

A. Bad thoughts and desires that pass through your mind against your will are temptations of the devil.

Q. What do bad thoughts and desires come from?

A. Bad thoughts and desires are the effect of original sin.

Q. Does God love those who keep their soul and body pure?

A. God does love those who keep their soul and body pure.

Q. What must you do to keep your mind pure?

A. To keep your mind pure you must avoid everything that may excite bad thoughts and desires.

Q. What is modesty?

A. Modesty is care in dress, looks, words and actions to avoid everything that might arouse bad thoughts in yourself or others.

Q. Do women-folk sometimes sin against modesty in dress?

A. Women-folk often sin against modesty by wearing very low-necked dresses and other unbecoming attire.

Q. How should young folks preserve modesty in looks and words?

A. Young folks should never look at anything or say anything of which they would be ashamed if their own mother were present.

Q. What is frivolity?

A. Frivolity is the dangerous practice of flirting with persons of the opposite sex, pushing, pulling them and the like.

Q. What is one of the greatest dangers of young folks?

A. Bad company is one of the greatest dangers for young folks.

Q. What rule should young ladies make about their company?

A. Young ladies should never have company against the will of their parents and should never remain alone with them.

Q. Are theatres and plays often dangerous to purity?

A. Theatres and plays are often dangerous to purity; they often suggest evil to the mind.

Q. What should young folks do before going to shows and theatres?

A. Before going to a show or theatre, young folks should learn from their parents or superiors whether it is clean and moral.

Q. Is it a sin for young folks to kiss and embrace each other?

A. It is a sin for young folks to kiss and embrace each other.

Q. What is to be said of public dances?

A. Public dances are a great evil, the cause of ruin to many.

Q. What is the worst kind of public dance?

A. Masquerade balls are generally the worst kind of public dance.

Q. What children should never sleep together?

A. Boys and girls should never sleep together even though they are brothers and sisters.

Q. What place should the virtue of holy purity hold in our lives?

A. Purity should be the crowning and central virtue of our lives.

Q. What evil habit leads many young men to impurity?

A. The evil habit of drink leads many young men to impurity.

Q. What should you remember when you are in any secret place?

A. You should remember that God sees you always no matter how dark or secret the place may be.

Q. Who are the happiest people on earth?

A. Those that keep their soul and body pure are the happiest people on earth.

Q. What is the best means of keeping yourself pure?

A. The best means of keeping yourself pure is to go often to Holy Communion.

Q. Why does Holy Communion keep you pure?

A. Holy Communion keeps you pure because it brings the all-pure God into your heart.

Q. What is the most beautiful life on earth?

A. A life of purity and chastity is the most beautiful life on earth.

Q. What does St. Gregory the Great say about purity?

A. St. Gregory says: "Good works without purity are worthless."

Q. What is the vow of chastity?

A. The vow of chastity is a solemn promise made to God to lead an unmarried life of purity.

Q. What is the best means of freeing yourself of bad habits against holy purity?

A. The best way to rid yourself of bad habits against holy purity is to go often to confession, every week if possible.

Q. What does Our Lord say of the clean of heart?

A. Our Lord says: "Blessed are the clean of heart for they shall see God."—Matt. 5:8.

Q. Whom should you avoid to keep yourself pure?

A. To keep yourself pure you must avoid bad boys and girls.

Q. What should you do if others begin to say and do bad things?

A. If others begin to say and do bad things you should hurry away from them.

Q. Is it a sin to look at bad pictures?

A. It is a sin to look at bad pictures.

Q. Is it a sin to draw bad pictures?

A. It is a sin to draw bad pictures.

Q. What should you do if others show you bad pictures?

A. If others show you bad pictures you should not look at them.

Q. Is it a sin to read bad books and newspapers?

A. It is a sin to read bad books and newspapers.

Q. What should you do when others tell vile jokes and stories?

A. When others tell vile jokes and stories you should leave them or tell them you do not listen to indecent language.

Q. What kind of books are forbidden?

A. It is forbidden to read immoral books, also all novels and love-stories that describe false moral standards.

Q. To whom should we pray to help us keep our soul pure?

A. We should pray every day to the Blessed Virgin Mary and ask her to beg of God the grace of holy purity for us.

Q. Who are two beautiful patrons of purity for the young?

A. St. Aloysius and St. Agnes are two beautiful patrons of purity for young folks.

THE SEVENTH COMMANDMENT.

Q. What is the Seventh Commandment?

A. Thou shalt not steal.

Q. What does it mean to steal?

A. To steal means to take unjustly what belongs to another.

Q. Is it a sin to steal?

A. It is a sin to steal.

Q. When is it a mortal sin to steal?

A. It is a mortal sin to steal what amounts to a serious matter.

Q. What is open or violent stealing called?

A. Open or violent stealing is called robbery.

Q. Is robbery always a grave sin?

A. Robbery is always a grave sin.

Q. How are those who steal looked upon?

A. Those who steal are looked upon as low and dishonorable.

Q. Has everyone a right to possess goods and property?

A. Everyone has the right to possess all the goods and property he has justly acquired.

Q. Whence do we get the right to private property?

A. The right to private property comes from God; it is one of the natural rights of man.

Q. Has the State the right to possess all property?

A. The State has not the right to possess all property.

Q. Why has not the State the right to possess all property?

A. The State has not the right to possess all property because the liberty that belongs to all men demands that everyone shall enjoy the fruits of his own genius and labor.

Q. Is it a sin to steal from very rich people and rich companies?

A. It is a sin to steal from very rich people and rich companies.

Q. What is cheating?

A. Cheating is stealing by deceit.

Q. Is it a sin to cheat?

A. It is a sin to cheat.

Q. Is it a sin to give false weights and measures in selling?

A. It is a sin to give false weights and measures in selling.

Q. Is it a sin to pass bad money?

A. It is a sin to pass bad money.

Q. Is it a sin to sell bad articles as good ones?

A. It is a sin to sell bad articles as good ones.

Q. Are we allowed to take things that are useless to others?

A. We are not allowed to take things that are useless to others without their knowledge and consent.

Q. Are you bound to tell the real cost-price of things in a store?

A. You are not bound to tell the real cost price of things in a store.

Q. Can a clerk sell everything as it is described by the manager even though he knows it is different?

A. A clerk can sell everything as it is described by the manager even though he knows it is different.

Q. Are store-clerks allowed to take candies, cigars and the like whilst at work?

A. Store-clerks are not allowed to take candies, cigars and the like unless it is known and tolerated by the proprietor.

Q. Is it a sin to lie about your age when taking out life insurance?

A. It is a sin to lie about your age when taking out life insurance.

Q. Is it a sin to lie about the value of your property when getting it insured?

A. It is a sin to lie about the value of your property when getting it insured.

Q. What is incendiarism?

A. Incendiarism is the wilful burning of property.

Q. What are they bound to do who burn others property?

A. Those who burn others property are bound to repay all the loss they have caused.

Q. Is it a grave sin to set fire to your own property to get insurance money?

A. It is a grave sin to set fire to your own property to get insurance money.

Q. Is it a sin to bring unjust law-suit against another?

A. It is a sin to bring unjust law-suit against another.

Q. What must you do if you have brought unjust law-suit against another?

A. If you have brought unjust law-suit against another, you must repay all the loss you have caused him.

Q. Is it a sin to receive stolen goods from another?

A. It is a sin to receive goods from another if you know they were stolen.

Q. To what are you bound if you have received stolen goods?

A. If you have received stolen goods, you are bound to restore them or the value of them to the rightful owner.

Q. Is it a sin to tell others to steal or help them?

A. It is a sin to tell others to steal or help them.

Q. Are you bound to restore the stolen goods if you told another to steal or helped him to steal?

A. You are bound to restore stolen goods when you have told another to steal them or helped him to steal, if he neglects to restore them himself.

Q. Is it a sin to neglect to pay your debts?

A. It is a sin to neglect to pay your debts.

Q. Is it a sin to make debts carelessly?

A. It is a sin carelessly to make debts that you cannot pay.

Q. What is usury?

A. Usury is the sin of raising interest and prices because others are in need of your goods.

Q. What is monopoly?

A. Monopoly is the sin of getting complete control of a commodity for the sake of raising the price.

Q. Is it a sin to gamble?

A. It is a sin to gamble when there is any danger of causing unjust loss to others.

Q. Can it be said that there is almost always danger of causing unjust loss to others in gambling?

A. Gambling almost always causes unjust loss to others and leads to other serious abuses.

Q. Is it a sin to neglect your work?

A. It is a sin to neglect the work you are hired to do.

Q. What must they do who cannot restore ill-gotten goods?

A. Those who cannot restore ill-gotten goods must have a sincere will to do so as soon as they can.

Q. What must you do if you cannot reach the person from whom you have taken something unjustly?

A. If you cannot reach the person from whom you have taken something unjustly, you must give it to charity or religion.

Q. What are employers bound to pay their laborers?

A. Employers are bound to pay their laborers a just wage for their work.

Q. Is it a grave sin to defraud laborers of their wages?

A. To defraud laborers of their wages is one of the sins that cry out to Heaven for vengeance.

Q. Should laborers receive all the product of their labor?

A. Laborers should receive a just portion of the product of their labor.

Q. Are employers entitled to any of the product of the labor they employ?

A. Employers are entitled to a just profit on the labor they employ.

Q. Are strikes lawful?

A. Strikes are lawful if they are instituted to demand just wages and the proper conditions of labor.

Q. When are strikes unlawful?

A. Strikes are unlawful when they are instituted for unjust purposes such as the protection of worthless labor or for violence and the destruction of property.

THE EIGHTH COMMANDMENT.

Q. What is the Eighth Commandment?

A. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.

Q. To what does the Eighth Commandment bind us?

A. The Eighth Commandment binds us to be truthful in all our dealings with our fellow-men.

Q. Is it a sin to tell a lie?

A. It is a sin to tell a lie.

Q. Are you ever allowed to tell a lie?

A. You are never allowed to tell a lie not even for a good purpose.

Q. What does it mean to lie?

A. To lie means to give out as true what we know is false.

Q. What does it mean to bear false witness against your neighbor?

A. To bear false witness against your neighbor means to injure your fellow-man by uttering falsehood against him.

Q. Is it a sin to give false testimony in court?

A. It is a grave sin of perjury to give false testimony in court.

Q. To what are they bound who give false testimony in court?

A. They who give false testimony against their fellow-man in court are bound to repair the injury done his goods and character.

Q. Is it allowed to lie for the sake of avoiding evil?

A. It is not allowed to lie for the sake of avoiding the gravest evil.

Q. What is meant by mental restriction?

A. Mental restriction means that something is retained in the mind which, if expressed, would change the sense of your words.

Q. Is mental restriction sinful?

A. Mental restriction is sinful if used to deceive.

Q. Is it ever allowed to use mental restriction?

A. It is allowed to use mental restriction when it is the only means of protecting a lawful secret.

Q. What is calumny?

A. Calumny is to injure another by lying about his deeds.

Q. What is slander?

A. Slander is to injure another by lying about his character.

Q. What is detraction?

A. Detraction is to injure another by telling his secret faults.

Q. Are calumny, slander and detraction grave sins?

A. Calumny, slander and detraction are grave sins if they injure another seriously.

Q. What must you do if you have injured another by calumny, slander or detraction?

A. If you have injured another by calumny, slander or detraction you must repair the injury done.

Q. What is hypocrisy?

A. Hypocrisy is to pretend by word or action, that you are more virtuous and pious than you really are.

Q. What did Our Lord say to the Scribes and Pharisees?

A. Our Lord said: "Woe to you, Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites!"—St. Matt. 23:14.

Q. Is it a sin to injure another's business or profession by calumnies and detraction?

A. It is a sin to injure another's business or profession by calumnies and detraction.

Q. What must he do who has injured another's business or profession by calumny or detraction?

A. He who has injured another's business or profession

by calumny or detraction must repair the injury as far as possible..

Q. What must he do who has injured another by lying?

A. He who has injured another by lying must go to those to whom he told the lie and recall it.

Q. What must he do if the lie has spread to others?

A. If the lie has spread to others, he must recall it with all who have heard it if possible.

Q. What must he do who has injured others by telling their secret faults?

A. He who has injured another by telling his secret faults must try to repair the injury as best he can.

Q. What must he do who has offended another by calumny or detraction?

A. He who has offended another by calumny or detraction must beg his pardon for the injury he has done him.

Q. Is it a sin to listen to calumny or detraction?

A. It is a sin to listen to calumny or detraction willingly.

Q. What is tale-bearing?

A. Tale-bearing is the detestable sin of making trouble between others by relating to each of two persons what one has said about the other.

Q. What is rash judgment?

A. Rash judgment is the sin of believing others guilty of evil on slight circumstantial evidence.

Q. Do evil tongues cause great wrongs?

A. Evil tongues are the cause of many unhappy homes, dissensions amongst friends, quarrels and litigations, and bring great disgrace upon religion.

Q. Is it a sin to refuse to speak to those with whom you are angry?

A. It is a sin to refuse to speak to those with whom you are angry.

Q. Are you obliged to speak first if others have injured you?

A. If others have injured you, you are bound to forgive them, without waiting for them to ask your pardon.

Q. Can you not pardon those who have injured you without speaking to them?

A. You have not truly pardoned a person who has injured you if you do not at least greet him when you meet him.

Q. What is a very common sin of uncharity?

A. Repeating scandals and talking about your neighbors' faults is one of the most common sins of uncharity.

Q. Is the sin of uncharitable talking confined to unbelievers?

A. The sin of uncharitable talking is by no means confined to unbelievers; it is all too common amongst those who are otherwise pious.

Q. What causes people to talk uncharitably about their neighbor?

A. Selfish envy, hypocrisy, and ignorance cause people to talk uncharitably about their neighbor.

Q. What should we do if others calumniate us?

A. If others calumniate us, we should forgive them and patiently suffer the injury inflicted upon us.

Q. To whom should we look for vindication?

A. We should look to God for vindication, yet time generally vindicates the innocent who bear wrongs patiently.

Q. What does the Bible say about evil tongues?

A. The Bible says: "If a serpent bite in silence, he is nothing better than backbiteth secretly."—Eccl. 10:11.

THE TENTH COMMANDMENT.

Q. What is the Tenth Commandment?

A. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's goods.

Q. What are the chief sins against the Tenth Commandment?

A. Envy, greed and discontent are the chief sins against the Tenth Commandment.

Q. How do you sin by envy?

A. You sin by envy when you begrudge others their possessions.

Q. How do you sin by greed?

A. You sin by greed when you spend all your time and energy for money and gain, without regard for your fellow-man.

Q. How do you sin by discontent?

A. You sin by discontent when you murmur because your lot in life seems worse than that of others.

Q. Why should the poor never envy the rich?

A. The poor should never envy the rich because riches cannot bring happiness and contentment.

Q. Are not those who live in luxury happy?

A. Those who live in luxury are not happy if they seek happiness in their riches alone.

Q. Is it wrong to possess great wealth?

A. It is not wrong to possess great wealth, but it is a great sin to set your heart on wealth and neglect your duty to God.

Q. Why does Our Lord say that it is hard for the rich to be saved?

A. Our Lord says that it is hard for the rich to be saved because they are surrounded by such dangers and temptations that it is very hard for them to avoid them.

Q. Where are true happiness and contentment oftenest found?

A. True happiness and contentment are oftenest found amongst the virtuous, hard-working people who live in peace and place their hopes on God.

Q. When is wealth gained unlawfully?

A. It is unlawful to gain wealth by unjust competition in business, by dishonest means, or by the abhorrent sin of oppressing the poor.

Q. What are the greatest treasures on earth?

A. Faith and a clean heart are the greatest treasures on earth.

Q. Why is poverty a blessing to the man of Faith?

A. Poverty is a blessing to the man of Faith because it enables him to turn his thoughts more freely toward eternity.

Q. How does wealth endanger men's souls?

A. Wealth brings many earthly cares and often weans men's hearts away from God.

Q. Is it a sin to envy others their talents?

A. It is a sin to envy others their talents.

Q. Is it a sin to envy others their works?

A. It is a sin to envy others their works.

Q. Is it a sin to envy others their good looks, their voice or their form?

A. It is a sin to envy others their good looks, their voice or their form.

Q. Who especially preach discontent?

A. Socialists preach discontent as the fundamental doctrine of their whole seductive campaign.

Q. Is it a sin to teach discontent to others?

A. It is a shameful sin to teach discontent to others.

Q. What example does Our Lord give of the rich man and the poor man in eternity?

A. God describes the rich man in Hell looking up to Heaven and begging a drop of water from the poor man who had eaten the crumbs that fell from the rich man's table. (St. Luke 16:23).

THE COMMANDMENTS OF THE CHURCH.

Q. What are the chief Commandments of the Church

A. The chief Commandments of the Church are these six:

1. To hear Mass on Sundays and Holydays of Obligation.
2. To fast and abstain on the days appointed.
3. To confess our sins at least once a year.
4. To receive the Holy Eucharist during the Easter time.
5. To contribute to the support of our pastors and to the

maintenance of the church and school.

6. Not to enter into the marriage contract except before the priest and two witnesses, nor to marry non-Catholics nor those who are related to us within the fourth degree of kindred, nor to solemnize marriage at forbidden times.

Q. Is it a mortal sin wilfully to break the Commandments of the Church?

A. It is a mortal sin wilfully to break the Commandments of the Church.

Q. How do we know that the Church has the right to give Commandments?

A. We know that the Church has the right to give commandments because Christ established the Church to teach and rule the faithful with His authority and in His name.

Q. What did Christ say to show that we must obey the Church?

A. Christ said: "He that will not hear the Church let him be to thee as a heathen and a publican."—St. Matt. 18:17.

THE FIRST COMMANDMENT OF THE CHURCH.

Q. What is the first Commandment of the Church?

A. The first Commandment of the Church is: To hear Mass on Sundays and Holydays of obligation.

Q. Why does the Church command us to hear Mass?

A. The Church commands us to hear Mass because the Mass is the central act of worship in the Church.

Q. What bearing has the First Commandment of the Church on the Third Commandment of God?

A. The First Commandment of the Church defines the Third Commandment of God for Christians.

Q. How then do Christians keep the Lord's Day holy?

A. Christians to keep the Lord's Day holy must at least hear Mass.

Q. What are Holydays of obligation?

A. Holydays of obligation are days set aside by the Church for divine worship, and the faithful are bound to sanctify these days.

Q. Why has the Church set aside for divine worship other days besides Sunday?

A. The Church has set aside for divine worship other days besides Sunday to commemorate the great mysteries of Faith and to honor the Mother of God and the Saints.

Q. Is it enough merely to hear Mass on Sundays and Holydays?

A. It is not enough merely to hear Mass on Sundays and Holydays; we must sanctify these days and be faithful to all the practices and precepts of religion.

Q. Who are bound to hear Mass on Sundays and Holydays of obligation?

A. All who have reached the use of reason are bound to

hear Mass on Sundays and Holydays of obligation unless excused for a serious reason.

Q. What is meant by Advent?

A. Advent is the four weeks preceding Christmas when by special prayer and fasting we prepare for the coming of our Divine Redeemer as the world prepared for Him for four thousand years.

Q. What is Lent?

A. Lent is forty days of prayer and fasting and penance from Ash Wednesday to Easter in honor of Our Lord's forty-days prayer and fasting in the desert.

Q. What is Ash Wednesday?

A. Ash Wednesday is the first day of Lent when the blessed ashes are placed on our head to remind us that we are of dust and shall return to dust and that we must do penance for our sins.

Q. What are the Ember Days?

A. The Ember Days are three days set aside as fast-days at the beginning of each season of the year to thank God for the gifts of nature and to teach men to use these gifts moderately.

Q. What are the rogation Days?

A. The Rogation Days are the three days preceding the Feast of the Ascension on which days, prayers and litanies are said to beg God's blessing on crops and harvest.

Q. What are the six Holydays of obligation?

A. The six Holydays of obligation are: 1. The Feast of the Immaculate Conception, December the eighth; 2. Christmas, December the twenty-fifth. 3. The Feast of the Circumcision, January the first. 4. The Ascension. 5. The Assumption, August the fifteenth. 6. All Saints' Day, November the first.

Q. Why do we observe the Feast of the Immaculate Conception?

A. We observe the Feast of the Immaculate Conception to honor the spotless mother of our Divine Redeemer.

Q. Why do we observe the Feast of Christmas?

A. We observe the Feast of Christmas in honor of the birth of our Divine Saviour.

Q. What does the word Christmas mean?

A. The word Christmas comes from Christ and Mass, meaning the Mass in honor of Our Lord's nativity.

Q. Why do we observe the Feast of the Ascension?

A. We observe the Feast of the Ascension to honor the day on which Our Lord ascended into Heaven.

Q. Why do we observe the Feast of the Assumption?

A. We observe the Feast of the Assumption to honor the day on which the Blessed Virgin Mary was taken body and soul into Heaven.

Q. Why do we observe All Saints Day?

A. We observe All Saints Day in honor of all the saints in Heaven.

THE SECOND COMMANDMENT OF THE CHURCH.

Q. What is the second Commandment of the Church?

A. The second commandment of the Church is: To fast and abstain on the days appointed.

Q. What are the days appointed for fasting?

A. The days appointed for fasting are the forty days of Lent, the Ember Days, the Fridays of Advent and certain vigils.

Q. On what vigils are we bound to fast?

A. We are bound to fast on the vigils of Pentecost, Assumption, All Saints and Christmas.

Q. What does it mean to fast?

A. To fast means to take only one full meal a day and that not before noon.

Q. Is it allowed to take any food morning and evening when fasting?

A. When fasting, it is allowed in the morning to take a cup of coffee or other drink with not more than two ounces of bread and to take a collation in the evening, not exceeding the fourth part of a meal.

Q. What is meant by days of abstinence?

A. Days of abstinence are those days on which the use of flesh-meat is forbidden.

Q. What meats may be eaten on days of abstinence?

A. On days of abstinence, fish, oysters and the like may be eaten.

Q. Are all fast days also days of abstinence?

A. All fast days are also days of abstinence; yet meat is allowed by dispensation on many of the fast-days of Lent.

Q. What are the days of abstinence?

A. All the Fridays of the year and all the fast-days, except those on which meat is allowed by dispensation, are days of abstinence.

Q. Why does the Church command us to fast and abstain?

A. The Church commands us to fast and abstain that we may mortify our passions and do penance for our sins.

Q. Who are obliged to fast?

A. All between the ages of twenty-one and sixty years who are not excused by the authority of the Church, are bound to fast.

Q. Whom does the Church generally excuse from fasting?

A. The Church generally excuses those who are unwell, those who are engaged in hard manual labor, and those whose duties will not permit them to fast.

Q. Who are bound to abstain from flesh-meat?

A. All who have reached the use of reason are bound to abstain from flesh-meat, unless dispensed by the Church.

Q. What should we do when we are in doubt as to whether or not we are bound to fast?

A. When we are in doubt as to whether or not we are bound to fast we should consult our confessor.

Q. Why do we abstain from meat on Friday?

A. We abstain from meat on Friday to honor the day on which Our Saviour died for our sins.

THE THIRD COMMANDMENT OF THE CHURCH.

Q. What does the third commandment of the Church command us?

A. The third commandment of the Church commands us to confess our sins once a year.

Q. Is it enough to confess our sins once a year?

A. It is not enough to confess our sins once a year; we should frequently confess our sins.

Q. Who are bound to confess their sins?

A. All who have reached the use of reason are bound to confess their sins.

THE FOURTH COMMANDMENT OF THE CHURCH.

Q. What does the fourth commandment of the Church command us?

A. The fourth commandment of the Church commands us to receive the Holy Eucharist during the Eastertime.

Q. What is the extent of the Eastertime?

A. The Eastertime extends from the first Sunday of Lent to Trinity Sunday.

Q. Is it a grave sin to neglect your Easter Communion?

A. It is a grave sin to neglect your Easter Communion.

Q. What is to be said of those who neglect their Easter Communion?

A. Those who neglect their Easter Communion are considered as fallen away from the Faith.

THE FIFTH COMMANDMENT OF THE CHURCH.

Q. What does the fifth commandment of the Church command us? .

A. The fifth commandment of the Church commands us to contribute to the support of our pastors and to the maintenance of church and school.

Q. Why should we be glad to contribute to religion?

A. We should be glad to contribute to religion because we thereby make sacrifice for our Faith.

Q. Does the Church expect those to give who are very poor?

A. The Church does not expect the needy poor to give to the Church but would rather give to them.

Q. Who are those who fail to give as they should to religion?

A. Those who complain that they cannot give whilst their homes are furnished with luxuries, and who spend their money foolishly, fail to give as they should to religion.

Q. Are they alone who have children bound to contribute to our schools?

A. All Christians, whether they have children of their own or not, are bound to promote Christian education by helping to support our schools.

Q. How should we consider our duty to support religion?

A. We should consider our duty to support religion as a grave obligation which we should fulfill even at the cost of great sacrifice and self-denial.

Q. What great good is often overlooked by the rich?

A. The rich often fail to see the great good they could do for the honor and glory of God by endowments and legacies to Christian institutions.

Q. What should be the special consolation of the rich man in his last hours?

A. The rich man, in his last hours, should be happy indeed if he could feel that children yet unborn would bless him for his liberality in endowing some institution.

THE SIXTH COMMANDMENT OF THE CHURCH.

Q. What is the sixth commandment of the Church?

A. The sixth commandment of the Church is: Not to enter into the marriage contract except before the priest and two witnesses, nor to marry non-Catholics nor those who are related to us within the fourth degree of kindred, nor to solemnize marriage at forbidden times.

Q. How does the Church punish those who break her marriage laws?

A. The Church requires those that break her marriage laws to do public penance and repair the scandal they have caused as far as possible.

Q. Why has the Church made so many marriage laws?

A. The Church has made so many marriage laws to safeguard the Sacrament of Marriage which is the foundation of Christian society.

Q. What is the main effect of the new marriage law?

A. The new marriage law makes every marriage invalid for Catholics except those celebrated before the priest.

Q. Is the marriage of a Catholic with a non-Catholic valid when celebrated before another than the priest?

A. The marriage of a Catholic with a non-Catholic is invalid when celebrated before another than the priest.

Q. When the young man and the girl are from different parishes, who has the right to marry them?

A. When the young man and the girl are from different parishes the girl's pastor has the right to marry them.

Q. When the two parties are from different parishes where should the banns be published?

A. When the two parties are from different parishes the banns should be published in both parishes.

SACRAMENTALS.

Q. What are sacramentals?

A. Sacramentals are things blessed or consecrated by the Church for public worship or for private devotion.

Q. What do the sacramentals effect in us?

A. The sacramentals excite our piety and devotion and thus lead to the remission of venial sin and the gaining of new graces.

Q. What are some sacramentals?

A. The Sign of the Cross, Holy Water, Blessed Candles, Ashes, Palms, Crosses, Rosaries, Scapulas, Statues, Churches, Cemeteries, Altars and the like are sacramentals.

Q. What is the chief sacramental used in the Church?

A. The Sign of the Cross is the chief sacramental used in the Church.

Q. How do we make the sign of the Cross?

A. We make the sign of the Cross by putting the right hand on the forehead, breast, left shoulder and right shoulder, saying: "In the name of the Father, and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost. Amen."

Q. What indulgence is gained by devoutly making the Sign of the Cross?

A. An indulgence of fifty days is gained by devoutly making the Sign of the Cross, and one hundred days when it is made with holy wafer.

Q. Why do we make the Sign of the Cross?

A. We make the Sign of the Cross to show that we are Christians and to profess our Faith in the chief mysteries of religion.

Q. In what mysteries do we profess Faith by the Sign of the Cross?

A. By the Sign of the Cross we profess Faith in the Unity and Trinity of God and the Incarnation and death of Our Lord.

Q. What expresses the Unity of God?

A. The words: "In the name" expresses the unity of God.

Q. What words express the Trinity of God?

A. The words: "Father, Son and Holy Ghost" express the Trinity of God.

Q. What reminds us of Our Lord's Incarnation and death?

A. The cross which we form reminds us of Our Lord's Incarnation and death.

Q. How do we make the Sign of the Cross at the Gospels of the Mass?

A. At the Gospels of the Mass we make a small Sign of the Cross with the thumb on the forehead, on the lips and on the breast.

Q. Why do we make the triple Sign of the Cross at the beginning of the Gospel?

A. We make the triple Sign of the Cross to implore God's help to understand, profess and love His holy Word.

Q. Is the Sign of the Cross much used in the Church?

A. The Sign of the Cross is used all through the Mass, in all blessings, in the administration of the Sacraments and in all the rites and ceremonies of the Church.

Q. When should we make the Sign of the Cross?

A. We should make the sign of the Cross before and after prayers and as often as piety suggests.

Q. What is the Rosary?

A. The Rosary is a beautiful form of devotion, consisting of prayers said on beads blessed by the Church, to which many indulgences are attached.

Q. What are the Scapulars?

A. The Scapulars are a part of a religious habit blessed by the Church, which the faithful are permitted to wear and thereby gain many indulgences.

Q. What special privilege has our Holy Father lately granted relative to the scapular?

A. Our Holy Father has lately given permission that medals may be especially blessed and worn instead of the scapulars; they are called the scapular-medals.

Q. What is the meaning of blessed palm?

A. Blessed palm is used on Palm Sunday to remind us of Christ's triumphal march into Jerusalem.

Q. What should be done with the old palm kept over from the previous year?

A. If the palm has been kept over from the previous year it should be burnt before the new palm is given out.

Q. What is the Agnus Dei?

A. The Agnus Dei is a tablet of wax, blessed by the Pope, made from the remnant of pascal candles on which is stamped the figure of Christ.

Q. Are blessings and exorcisms sacramentals?

A. The blessings given by the priest and exorcisms are sacramentals.

Q. What is the sacramental received by mothers after a child has been born?

A. After a child has been born mothers receive the blessing called churching.

Q. What is exorcism?

A. Exorcism is a religious act or rite used to expel the demons from persons, places or things which they may have obsessed.

Q. What is the form of exorcism used in the Church?

A. The form of exorcism used in the Church is an abjuration directed to the demon in the name of God or of Christ.

Q. When is exorcism used in the ritual of the Church?

A. Exorcism is used in the ceremonies of Baptism and in many blessings such as the blessing of salt and the blessing of water.

Q. What is the exorcism used by the ethnic religious?

A. The exorcism used by the ethnic religious has no similarity to Christian exorcism; it is a mere form of magic and superstition.

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